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PARSIS THROUGH CENTURIES

A young Parsi girl with typical headdress and hair-do.

Master-Shipbuilder Lovji Nusservanji Wadia (1710-1774). Note the peculiar style of headdress of those days.

Picture of a Parsi boy dressed up in ancient style

Parsi women in their ceremonial dress—from an exquisite old painting.

—Courtesy J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy.

India Needs Zoroaster Spirit

SEE PAGE

Multi-Purpose Doctor

BY MAX GOLETTY

STANDING in the bows of the boat as it moved up the Ogowe river, in French Equatorial Africa, the man and the woman beside him, peered ahead through the mists that swirled over the brown flood. The forest came down to the water's edge; indeed it was so much a part of the river that it was hard to see where the water ended and the land began, writes the Author in 'Gold Coast Daily Graphic.'

It was in this way that Albert Schweitzer and his wife Helen went to the desolate mission settlement of Lambarene', nearly 40 years ago. It was in this way that the man who, born at Kaysersberg in the Upper Alsace in 1875, the son of the local pastor, brought to fruition a decision he had made whilst still a student: a decision to embark on a life of Christian discipleship. And as a Doctor of Philosophy, of Divinity, of Music and of Medicine, he went with his wife, a fully-trained nurse, to the fever-ridden jungle.

The hospital he had expected to find when he landed at Lambarene in 1913 was not there. The few huts of the mission clung precariously to the land, just as the villages around seemed to have drawn close to themselves as protection against the menacing flood. The hippos and the crocodiles wallowed and slithered on the mud banks, and the air was filled with the continual irritation of a myriad insects.

The young doctor and his wife went ashore to set up their own surgery; the only building available was a disused fowlhouse without windows, and with a roof that was largely open to the sun and the daily rain. It was here that he saw the patients who streamed into the mission from hundreds of miles on either side, sick people carried along the river in canoes which were hollowed out trunks of trees, and brought ashore on the shoulders of their friends.

Schweitzer's dispensary was his bungalow, his out-patients' waitingroom the sun-baked courtyard where the natives sat waiting treatment—sat even when the rains of evening came down on them.

Two thousand patients went to Schweitzer's hospital in the first few months he was there.

He and his wife, with the assistance of only one native, Joseph, treated them for leprosy, sleeping sickness, malaria, elephantiasis, dysentery, venereal disease, pneumonia, ulcers, and hernia. There were operations to be carried out under the most primitive conditions, and with a rapidly diminishing supply of drugs.

It was desperately hard work in which Schweitzer was administrator, surgeon, nurse, and even gravedigger, and, at the same time, architect, builder and, of course missionary.

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His day would have been long even in a normal temperate climate; in the fierce, sticky heat of the jungle it was a day which would have taxed the strength of even the toughest men.

But even so, Schweitzer managed to keep up his music, to play the organ fugues of J. S. Bach so that their melancholy strains floated out over the settlement, the river, and the vast jungle wastes.

Small wonder that he soon became a fabulous figure over hundreds of miles of the jungle. "Oganga (as the natives called him) has powers of magic far beyond those of the witch-doctors," they said.

"Since he has come to Lambarene wonderful things have happened. First he kills the sick; then he makes them well; then brings them back to life again."

That is how operations under anaesthesia looked to them.

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In 1914 Schweitzer and Helen, because they were Germans, were interned, but within three months were released to continue their work. It was at this time that the doctor began his search for the ultimate meaning and purpose of existence. "As early as my first years at the University," he has written, "I had begun to feel misgivings about the opinion that mankind is constantly developing in the direction of progress"; and it was during the years of his exile, while the first World War was raging, that he was able to develop the plan of the whole of his Philosophy of Civilization—the Decay and Restoration of Civilization: Civiliza-

(Continued on Page 23)

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

Fresh Water ALLIGATOR TURTLES
[GULF STATES]
WIGGLES A WORM-LIKE PIECE OF FLESH TO ATTRACT FISH INSIDE ITS MOUTH!
THANX TO PETER SCHAAL, SILVER SPRINGS, FLA.
FAIRY TERNS
DO NOT BUILD NESTS BUT LAY A SINGLE EGG ON THE BRANCHES OF TREES!
THESE BIRDS WERE NOT AFFECTED BY THE BIKINI ATOMIC BOMB—
PENGUINS
SLEEP STANDING UP, USING THEIR TAIL AS SUPPORT, LYING FLAT ON THEIR CHESTS, OR AFLOAT, IN THE WATER!
WOODEN ROSE
OF CENTRAL AMERICA, IS ACTUALLY NOT A FLOWER, BUT A BROWN, WOODY GROWTH, STIMULATED BY A PARASITE OF THE MISTLETOE!

WEEK-END FUN

Two travellers arrived at the hotel and were shown a rather dingy room. "What," said one "does this pigsty cost?"

Promptly the proprietress replied: "For one pig, four crowns; for two pigs, seven crowns."

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"Karim," a man asked his tailor, "how is it you have not called on me for my account?"

"Oh I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed! How, then, do you get on if he doesn't pay?"

"Why," replied the tailor, hesitating, "after a certain time I conclude he is not a gentleman and then I ask him."

* * *

Said Mr. Goldstein: "Television will preserve American home life." A friend of mine has a TV set and I asked him how it was doing. "Swell," he says. "The children won't go to bed, I'm going blind, and the dog has gone to see a psychiatrist."
—Reported by Mr. Beverley Baxter, M. P.

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The woman lion-tamer had the animals under perfect control. At her summons the fiercest lion came meekly and took a lump of sugar from her mouth. The circus crowd marvelled—all except one man. "Anybody could do that," he called repeatedly until the ringmaster scornfully asked:

"Would you dare do it?"

"Certainly", said the cocky customer, coming into the ring. "I can do it as well as the lion can."

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Women have more courage than men. Can you imagine a man with two-and-six in his pocket trying on seven new suits?

* * *

MacTavish had a dog of whom he was very fond. But one day it got lost and, finally MacTavish went to the local newspaper to insert an advertisement offering a reward for the finder of his dog. Ten minutes later, he began to regret his hasty action, and returned to the newspaper office.

"Can I speak to the gentleman to whom I gave my advertisement?" he asked.

"I am sorry, sir, but he has just gone out."

"Well" said MacTavish, "can I see his assistant?"

"He is not in, either," said the office boy.

"Well," said MacTavish, "can I see his chief?"

"Out, sir.

"Well, how about the manager?"

"Not in sir."

"Well, then, the editor?"

"Also gone out, sir."

"Gracious!" said MacTavish, "Where have all these people gone?"

"They are all in the street looking for your dog."

Lady of the house to gardener on the morning of his weekly visit:

"Look, Mr. Spade! I have done a lot of gardening while you have been away."

Old gardener (consolingly):

"That's all right, mum, I'll soon put it to rights again."

* * *

Father: "Your mother says that I am to give you a good spanking."

Son: "Then that makes us quits, dad."

Father: "What d'you mean, makes us quits?"

Son: "Well I got a hiding at school this morning for that homework you did for me last night."

* * *

Just after the baby had been born, the nurse in the maternity-ward approached the expectant father and asked: "What is it you wanted, sir—a boy or girl?"

"Oh, I wanted a boy," the father answered excitedly.

"I'm terribly sorry, then; it's a girl", she said.

"Oh, well, that's all right," he laughed in a relieved tone, "that was my next choice, anyway."

* * *

While in a provincial town, Richard Wagner attended a performance of his Lohengrin by a troupe of strolling players. To his surprise, the singers and orchestra were definitely above average, except for the disconcerting circumstance that the tenor, from the first time he appeared on the stage, exhibited increasing deterioration. By the end of the fourth act, when he was supposed to step into the boat drawn by the white swan and make his exit in this manner, he was so staggeringly drunk that he missed the vehicle — the swan was pulled off stage without him.

Paying no attention to the murmurs of the audience, he pulled a watch from his pocket and, turning to Elsa, his partner, he asked in the most matter-of-fact voice: "Pardon me madam, do you know what time the next swan leaves?"

* * *

An Obstacle In Eden

A negro preacher was telling some children the story of the creation. "When God created the world there was nothin' and nobody in it. So he took some loam and some mud and he made a man and a woman and put them up against a fence to dry."

"But massa," said his smallest pupil, "if there was nobody in the world before Adam and Eve who made the fence?"

"Boy," said the preacher, "it's questions like this that's just ruining religion."

Seamen Bud As Poets

BY A. K. ASTBURY

EVERY year, as part of its world-wide educational service to seamen, the College of the Sea, in London, holds a competition open to all British light-housemen and men (of whatever nationality) serving in a ship flies the Red Ensign.

It is not just a nautical competition poems, for example, on any subject can be submitted, as well as models of ships; nor have entries necessarily to be concerned with the sea, for this year except for two of the four essay subjects (Storm at sea; and Why this tendency to leave the sea?) the short stories, the poetry, the photographs, paintings and articles could concern any subject. It is an opportunity which comes round once a year for strokes and dock-hands, stewards and seamen as well as ships' officers, to show what they can do.

Among this year's prizewinners were the chief officer of the steamship 'Waikawa'. Mr. Thomas Gilchrist, a native of Vancouver, British Columbia, who won first prize in the short story competition; Mr. H. N. May, an able-seamen, who won second prize with a fairy story he first told his seven children; and Mr. D. Kehoe, a fireman on board the steamship 'Corstar', who was third.

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First prize in the poetry competition went to Mr. G. Drake, chief officer of Britain's cadet training ship 'Conway', the second to Mr. A.R.F. Crawford, third officer on the steamship 'Merchant Knight; and the third to the principal lightkeeper of the lighthouse at Kinaird's Head, north east Scotland, Mr. R. H. Hughson.

Many of the entries in the painting, handicraft and photographic competitions will be shown on board the ex-sloop 'Wellington' on the river Thames in London during the Festival of Britain.

Prizes of up to £10 (Rs. 133-5-0) are awarded with the possibility, in the case of many of the entries, that they may be published in the College's magazine, 'The Seafarer', or, in the case of photographs, that they may be put in the permanent collection of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. In each class, too, however high the standard of their entries may be, only two of the first three prizes can go to officers; one must be reserved for a man from "before the mast."

To those with the traditional conception of the sailor as a man not much given to artistic expression, the most surprising thing is that there are always many more entries in the poetry class than any other.

Moreover these entries are from men obviously qualified by seafaring to be authentic poetic forms, the poetic feelings they plainly experience.

Ships in bottles are, of course, entered in the handicraft class every year, some sailing vessels, some steamers. Last year, for instance, the Prince Line entered some miniature model ships, one under an inverted gin glass, two in the small containers in which certain drugs for injection are sold. These miniature models were of sailing ships, with the rigging made of a man's hair.

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This annual competition is only one of the services offered to members of the British Merchant Navy by the College of the Sea, for this voluntary organisation not only lends thousands of books to ships' libraries and individual sea farers, and offers scholarships to promising students, but also controls what must be one of the most far-flung correspondence schools in the world. This school, with its unpaid tutors, gives tuition by post to any British seafarer anywhere, on almost any non-vocational subject, from art to astronomy.

It is a school in which the enthusiasm of those who learn is equalled only by the enthusiasm of those who teach. The mutual respect which develops between teacher ashore and pupil afloat often ripens into friendship: the third officer on a British tanker, studying Norwegian, spent his last summer holiday in Norway with his teacher, a lecturer in English at the University of Oslo.

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Between You And Me

By "Me"

REPRESENTATIVE, James Richards of U.S.A. commenting on Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon's statement on the Indian food situation said that "he was tired of India blowing hot and cold".

The lukewarm attitude of American friends of India is no less embarassing.

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A large swarm of locusts passing over Ahmedabad descended on Sabarmati Ashram grounds, while a section continued its journey westward. None has heard of 'pilgrims' among locusts.

* * *

According to a Delhi report, the Election Commission has not been able to get the address of the Communist Party of India. This is rather surprising. It just strengthens the Communist charge that the Government has lost touch with the masses The Police Commissioner of Bombay will be able to put things right.

* * *

Eight railway guards were arrested at Villupuram for pilfering dhoties and sarees from parcels. There is coverage against the Act of God, but none against the act of the guard.

* * *

The Indian Ambassador, Dr. Radhakrishnan, presented mementoes of Mahatma Gandhi to the Tolstoy museum in Moscow. Stalin might treat it as a friendly gesture, but not sufficiently "comradely".

* * *

The Singapore authorities have announced a scale of rewards for civilians who bring in top-members of the Malayan party dead or alive. The Secretary-General of the Party is worth to his captor eighty thousand Malayan dollars if alive, and sixty thousand dollars if dead.

The prospective acceptors are looking askance at the offer, as they feel that it does not sufficiently cover the risk of life. They have to come back alive, before bringing them back alive or dead

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When Pandit Nehru was distributing cherries to the children of Srinagar, up came a lean, amputated arm of an old man.

Evidently surprised, Pandit Nehru asked "are you also a child?"

Lifting his face, the old man said "Yes, Prime Minister Saheb, before you I am a child."

Evidently cherry blossoms the second childhood in man.

* * *

Japan has opened a diplomatic offensive for the return of several pre-war Pacific Possessions, including the islands of Oakinawa and Bonin.

Will Atomic Diplomacy and Co-prosperity plan go together?

* * *

The suggestion of Pandit Nehru that the Food Portfolio in every state might be taken over by the Chief Minister has caused serious embarassment to State Cabinets. The Food Fortfolio is the grave of many reputations. It has already sent Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram to Assam. Mr. Munshi himself has somehow survived the three-ounce-cut and has to stage non-cereal tamashas and Vana Mahotsavams. Bihar and Madras give a big headache. He will gladly pass on the baby to anybody. Has he not openly declared that he knows more about Culture than Agriculture?

* * *

Acharya Vinoba Bhave is to be weighed in khadder in Telengana as an appreciation of the signal success of his mission.

This seems to be the thin end of the return of yarn franchise.

* * *

The Acharya has done 800 miles on foot from Wardha to Hyderabad. In Nalgonda and Telengana he had to run a cross-country race with communists. He revived the drooping spirit of the masses by calling on them to stand four square against the baton of the police and the bullet of the Communists. He received donations of land for distribution among the landless and campaigned for self-help among the people. He won the blue riband for "Sarvodaya."

* * *

Gandhiji was the first recipient of yarn garlands. He not only received yarn but donated his own spun yarn as a mark of esteem. When he met the Chiangs, he was spinning throughout his long interview with them and donated the yarn to Madame Chiang-kai-Shek. For Princess Elizabeth's marriage, he donated yarn to be made into brocade which Lord Mountbatten presented as India's wedding gift. But the unique honour of being weighed in yarn goes to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. In one sense, he has achieved what Hyderabad police action cannot gain.

* * *

While Acharya Vinoba Bhave was busy on his march, the Socialists started a pincer movement to Delhi and Dr. Lohia read out the People's Charter to the President after heading a spectacular demonstration of twenty thousand processionists along a ten-mile route. In the procession was a man in manacles which, he said, was "symbolic of the fetters that India has to break"

Electioneering has a wide field, but mere "atrocity stories" alone will not sway the polls.

* * *

The first fruit of the Socialist march to Delhi was the appearance of Red Caps in Parliament. Damodar Swarup Seth donned the socialist headgear which congress M.P. Velayudhan later on borrowed. Someone also improvised a red hat by pasting red paper on his sola topi. But red caps will not succeed the storming the Red Fort.

* * *

Advertising the work of the Aarey Milk Colony, the Bombay Government states that 4 lacs and forty thousand consumers are taking advantage of it.

Has the Milky Way come to the earth?

* * *

Dr. Alfred Torrie, war-time director of army psychiatry says that emotional immaturity is seen best in the House of Commons. Parliament in Delhi is no exception as seen in the Constitution Amendment debate.

* * *

According to the doctor, the emotionally immature person, when faced with a problem "kicks the cat, curses all and looks about for a scapegoat".

Compare this to Nehru's hysterics "Again and again we are told "you are curbing the liberty of the press. I say any man or any newspaper who says it lies, and knows that he lies".

Liberty! what sins are committed in thy name.

* * *

Parliamentary circles were surprised at the manner in which Zamindar members voted en bloc with the Government on the Constitution Amendment Bill. You might be wondering whether the Zamindars would sign their own death warrant. Shrewd as they are, they know Zamindari is dead. They want to assure the death benefit in the shape of ample compensation.

* * *

More intriguing was the attitude of editor-Parliamentarians who abstained from voting, when the freedom of the press was at stake. Were they following the Gandhian policy of non-embarrassment or the Nehru policy of non-involvement?

* * *

A number of stories and personality paragraphs have appeared in the papers about the achievements of top rankers in S.S.C. examination. A Harijan peon of the Secretariat passed the examination attending the night school. A mother in her anxiety to make her son pass also sat for the test and both of them passed. The S.S.C. examination has often many surprises and it is a wonder that this happy family arrangement went through. Every day and in every way, we seem to be unconsciously glorifying the examinations. Now that the romance of passing is over, what about College admission? Many are still knocking at these gates. In Madras, they are busy revising the G.O. for admission.

* * *

The passes are few, but the 'ploughed' are many. With the majority rule and the adult franchise, all is not lost for the failed. Let them take heart from the example of Mr. V. P. Menon, now the acting Governor of Orissa. He is a non-Matric and still he got to the top.

* * *

A certain professor took his 15th Master of Arts degree, and his latest subject was psychology An appendicitis of degrees!

* * *

The latest convert to this degree mania is Yuvaraj Karan Singh, regent of Jammu and Kashmir who is going to sit for the B. A. degree examination of the Kashmir university, of which he is the vice-chancellor. This Plebian gesture is likely to be mistaken in other quarters. Sir Zafrullah might see in it a move to defeat the U. N. Plebiscite.

* * *

It was a Johnsonian fling that oats was the food of cattle in England and the meal of people in Scotland. Thanks to the generosity of U.S. milo which is the cattle feed on the American continent is feeding the stomach of the Orientals on ship-to-mouth basis. For the American maize, even the miller charges extra for grinding the hard stuff into flour. Our 'Chapati' today is a sort of concoction of all flours and powders foreign and indigenous licked into shape on the family oven. 'Chapatti' played a historic part in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Today its humble role is one of 'containing' communism.

* * *

Now we get our wheat from Australia, U. S. A. Canada Argentina, Uruguay, Syria Russia, and Pakistan. The good old Khandwa and Punjab variety whose red grains used to resemble the full grown seeds of

(Continued On Page 6)

A unit of the Israel Hagana Army which took part in the skirmishes recently at the Israel-Syria border—is greeted with flowers on arrival in Haifa to take part in the Independence Day celebration.

GIPSY WEDDING

After whispering the wedding vows, the Gipsy bride and bridegroom offer their hands to the 'priest' who makes tiny cuts with a sharp knife. Then their hands are tied by silken thread together to allow the blood to mingle. As a symbol of eternal faithfulness the couple then leap over a burning bonfire. This is the Gipsy style of marriage. Picture shows a Gipsy couple before the priest.

Free India Badly Needs

ZARATHUSHTRA SPIRIT

Today More Than Ever

HISTORY records the verdict that Zarathushtra, the Prophet of Iran, who first taught humanity the law of the balanced mind, Manas free from the 'pairs' as the Geeta lays down, flourished about 3000 years before the founder of Christianity.

The Parsi year in India today is 1320 Yezdezardi, i.e. after the fall of Yezdezard the last of the Sassanians whereafter the Parsis ceased to control an empire, territorially lost to the world. It was the era of the Turanian conquerors under Turbaraturhash when the great Vishtashp, the last of the Kayani dynasty bravely repulsed him with the help of his equally brave son Lohrasp from the frontiers of Nush Adar, the sacred central Temple of Zoroastrianism, where the Holy Teacher had his abode and place of worship. That was within the fortifications of the modern Balkh. What happened to Somnath in the 13th. century after Christ at the hand of Mohamood-e-Ghaznavi happened to Nush Adar centuries ago, and Zarathushtra whose death anniversary the Parsis will be celebrating to-day fell at the foot of the Holy Altar along with 80 of the holy priests, who were his special followers, under the dagger of the marauders led by the above Turanian chieftain.

The Gathas

The remnants of his teachings left to us are embodied in the sacred hymns, called the Gathas, that remind the modern scholar of the inflamed pastoralism of the Vedas. In every nook and corner of the great Prophet's teachings the creation of God—the trees, the animals, the earth, the fire, the sun and the planets—is upheld as a worthy entity through which to seek Yoga in tune with the infinite.

There is an eternal conflict between Good and Evil in the human soul; this conflict is the making of life's purpose and it is also the deterioration of life's activity. Both these Minos Manus emanate from the great Ahura-Mazda who is above all the conflicts man is heir to, who is the veritable Brahma of the Geeta, in whom man ultimately merges by the piety of his deeds at some incalculable date during the process of his unending life. It is a grand philosophy and the Parsi of today, along with his other compatriots in this world rarely pauses to consider the mystic side of this unfoldment of the spirit as he is too mixed up in the incorrigible circumstances of the taxing routine of modernity. Does it not weigh down every shoulder that carries on it the heavy burdens of our present-day economic and social life? He has remained to this day true to the ceremonial knowledge he has been able to gather from what fragments the Master has left in a dilapidated condition. Scarcely more can be done in these days of tumult and shouting.

Though he prays, yet knoweth not what he mumbles. That was the impulse that prompted the Christian missionaries to effect conversion among this race of easily pliable individuals.

Dadabhai Naoroji was suspected of being a prospective convert when he proceeded to England, but the first Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy saved him the ignominy by himself volunteering to stand him a guarantee.

Mission To Fulfil

Every race or class, every community or group, has therefore, in secularism the best means of strengthening and propagating its inherent virtues so as to encompass the whole country in its own pride and greatness. Looked at from this angle the pioneering spirit of the Parsi sought to survey the whole country and he was prepared to impart his reason, his passions, his virtues and his qualities to the multitudes of the land. In the gradual social revolution that is being brought about after our having won independence, the Parsi has a great mission to fulfil—sound social change founded upon

The quaint dress of a Parsi Girasdar of 1750, wearing the dhoti

As the Parsi looked and dressed in 1900

Vohu Mano—the Best Mind that Zarathushtra yearned for and achieved.

If Parsis today incline towards religion we are Judaistically superstitious. If we are charitable, our practices are ill-directed or we are totally narrow-pursed. No Zoroastrian recognises the sacred line of the Middle that Zarathushtra taught humanity earlier than Aristotle of the Golden Mean.

We forget that the world is not **wholly ours; it is of the other man's too. Compromise must be practised in every one of our deeds. But the Parsi is most adamant in his own science of thought and life, with the result that at a slight crack of the** whip he swells his kick backwards in the air.. Without compromise the Parsi scriptures have lain a dumb, drab load upon our mind.

BY S. H. JHABWALA

Khurshedji Cama, Sheheriarji Bharucha, and Dr. Dhalla have pointed the way, and that is all that we can claim to be our theological knowledge.

Parsi Pioneers

It is, since our advent to India, the will to labour and intelligent labour at that, that elevated our social and economic position, so that when we look back, we see before us the huge portraits of Dinshaw Manockji Petit in the textile industry, Jamshedji Tata surveying all fields of industrial activity, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in overseas trade and a score of others worthy to be put in a similar category. They did their allotted task in the service of the motherland. Are Parsis still not pursuing the sacred footsteps these predecessors of theirs laid on the soil of life? Verily, true to the doctrine of his Prophet, in the post-Independence days the Parsi has been finding all careers laid open to him—shipping, wherein Loveji Wadia the great master-builder made a unique mark for himself in the days of the British, Air where the ubiquitous J. R. D. Tata wields the weapon for the Nehrus and Kidwais, and I.A.F. where the leading Air Commodore Engineer baffled the ace Marshals of Pakistan in the Kashmir imbroglio. And Brigadier Manockshaw has been repelling the hordes of bandits pouring from across the Himalayan range.

The Parsi has maintained the dignity of his Zoroastrian virtue dowered by his Master whose memory we are celebrating today. In the field of Art, and even physical culture he has not forfeited the field he virtually held in the days when as a minority community the British Raj gave him the respect and encouragement he deserved. Chavda, Khandalavala, and Pithavala in Art and Painting, Umrigar and Palia in the field of cricket are still names the Parsis can conjure with.

laid the foundation of the great Wadia Trust by her munificence, later constitutionally started by N. M. Wadia (21-7-1909)—the pride of India and the glory of the Parsi community.

Every year even today two lakhs are disbursed from the Wadia Charity office to the deserving needy without distinction of race or caste. It is a Trust the like of which is still to be born in this country.

There are besides, a large number of other Funds of a similar nature. These Wadias used foresight and built residential quarters scattered all over Bombay—Jer Baug, Rustam Baug and Cusroe Bagh. It is a magnificent achievement as that.

In Industry

Zarathushtra emphasises the necessity of industry in his sacred Gathas; and the Parsi of today has maintained the traditions of his race undaunted by the spirals of inflation and devaluation difficulties. Many a small trader has grown into a big business man with freedom dawning in the land; and he who foresaw the light of independence during the political struggle of the Congress in the Gandhian era has found that the motherland opens out chances of prospersous economic and commercial advancement. The Tatas have grown into a regular world establishment, rivalling some of the business houses of the foremost countries of the world Ardeshir Godrej—the friend of Gandhiji and philanthropist, the founder of soap and Safe industries—though no more among us has left behind him a glorious chapter in the

Grand Charities

It is in the matter of charity that the Parsi has always shone most brilliantly, from the days of Cowasji Jehangir, the Jeejeebhoys, the Wadias, down to the present days when smaller unknown men and women are still doing their little deeds of humane service, recognising Ahura only as the great demander of this virtue, regardless of class, colour, or creed.

That great lady Motlabai Wadia

industrial history of the country, he loved so dearly. Pherozeshah Godrej his brother carries the flag aloft.

The world is our great country today, the old parochial ideas of country and patrotism, having given place to the broader visions of mankind. We are a part of the huge human machine that daily turns out so much of human effort towards peace and joy in the world. The Parsi used to be the joy and peace of this motherland of ours. We have still the vigour and the courage of our ancient history.

Let us learn to labour for our good Zorastrian existence and no power on earth can demolish the immortal fortification of our life in Zarathushtra's teachings.

Sermon-Stopper

One Monday morning an irate citizen of a little coal-mining town stormed into the depot.

"See here," he fumed at the agent, "I want you to make that noon express stop blowing its whistle on Sundays."

"But that's impossible," the agent sputtered. "The law says the train must blow its whistle when passing through a town. Why don't you want it to blow on Sundays?"

"Well," the complainer explained, "our minister preaches until he hears that train whistle — and the darn thing was 45 minutes late yesterday!"

FIREWORKS WON A WAR

In one of the most primitive recent displays of psychological warfare, the Tibetan fortress of Chamdo fell to the Chinese Communists on the strength of a display of military fireworks —star shells and rockets— according to reports in the Press. Not a shot was fired, nor a man fell, yet the fortress guns were surrendered by the awe-stricken soldiers of the Dalai Lama. They had not been expecting a night attack.

Later this colorful mental onslaught was supplemented with more substantial psychological blows: money gifts to Tibetan soldiers and a display of actual modern weapons.

Incidentally, Tibetan is now the latest language available for home study on phonograph records, according to the 'United Nations World'.

GOLFING AWARD

The Duchess of Windsor presents the first prize to Golfer SAMMY SNEAD (second from left), after he had won first place in the 10,000-dollar Greenbrier Open Golf contest at White Sulphur Spring, West Virginia. The Duke of Windsor looks on (right).

THIS AMERICAN SAVED FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

BY D. P. K.

"WE, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to convert India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:

Justice, social economic and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

Equality of status and opportunity; and to promote them all

Fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and the unity of nation;

In Our Constituent Assembly this 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT, AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."

And this Constitution was brought into force from the 26th January, 1950 In less than eighteen months later, just now the Government of India is seeking to amend it. On this occasion. I remember a page from the history of American Constitution. Its recountal may be of interest to readers.

BY the effort of one brave American, Andrew Hamilton, freedom of the press won statutory recognition and was incorporated in the U. S. Constitution as Amendment of the Bill of Rights.

Strangely enough, the amendment of the eighteen months old Indian Constitution starts with curbs on the freedom of the Fourth Estate.

Independent Journal

In the early thirties of the Eighteenth century in the colony of New York, some Liberals founded the 'New York Journal' to expose the extent of corruption prevailed in Governor William Cosby's administration It was set up in John Peter Zenger's printshop. New York already had one paper the 'Gazette' edited and published by a man who held the monopoly of government printing, which means that Governor Cosby enjoyed mastery over the law as well as over the press

Freedom of press too did not mean anything more than liberty to print what was not against or unacceptable to the powers that be

It was in this atmosphere and condition that Zenger assumed the responsibility as printer, to publish all that was patriotically brought to him Scathing contributions, some of them from Zenger's own pen, began to appear It undoubtedly needed a lot of spirit and courage

The Governor had copies of the 'Journal' burnt publicly but that did not stop Zenger The reaction was otherwise: "the public, by the light of Cosby's bonfires, could read third and fourth reissues of their outspoken sheet," and the sales continued to mount.

At last the Governor clamped Zenger into prison. His bail was put so high that none could meet it. His legal aid was cut off The only communication he was allowed with the outside world was with his wife through a hole in the door. Anna Zenger, however, proved a worthy wife and carried on her husband's work

Packed With Henchmen

The 4th August, 1735. Peter Zenger stood in the dock—guilty in the eyes of Cosby. He had no doubt as to the outcome of the trial. For the Bench was packed with his henchmen only; he had already dismissed the patriot Chief Justice Lewis Morris in order to pave the way for his persecutions. While attempting to defend Zenger two of the colony's leading lawyers, James Alexander and William Smith, had been disbarred. Eventually, these three gentlemen were also the sponsors the 'Journal'

The courtroom was packed with people who had come to understand that the cause on the anvil was their own. Then a white-haired man entered the courtroom All eyes turned toward him The people, so far discoursing to relieve their feelings were hushed into silence and they began to make room for that bent man, walking with a slow step He was the defense counsel. Andrew Hamilton, the most distinguished attorney of the colonies To defend a yet unborn right, he had travelled all the way from Philadelphia His appearance at the last moment was dramatic and created a new interest all over the country

The hearing began The prosecuting Attorney-General informed the jury that they had only to decide whether or not Zenger had printed falsely libellous statements against the government, into the truth of these libels they must not look

Hamilton Speaks

Hamilton rose and replied with a dignity all his own

"May it please Your Honour, I

(Continued on Page 22)

Mr. Quality says

WILLS'S

BERKELEY

2 PICE PER CIGARETTE
5 ANNAS FOR 10
Subject to local tax adjustments.

The Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd, Successors to W. D. & H. O. Wills, Bristol & London.
Cigarettes made in India.

BK/66

LAST LOOK ROUND

THE U.P. Government schools will be growing cotton in future to keep the spinning wheels in the primary schools moving. The State has a little over 25,000 primary schools and each school has an average of 50 students on the rolls. Spinning in the primary schools has been made compulsory subject. If each pupil was to be supplied with one tola of cotton, the total expenditure on this will come to Rs. 15 lakhs.

To solve the problem of the purse the Ministry has launched a "Grow-more-cotton" campaign throughout the State. Along with this has also been sponsored a Grow-more-food drive in all schools. The slogan is "Dig an hour a day to keep the famine away." Though belated, it is consoling to note, especially at this time when famine is knocking at the doors of Bihar and Madras, at least one State has boldly ventured to enlist the aid of the school kids to solve the crisis of food and clothing. This scheme moves towards a correct direction as not only the production could be increased but also it facilitates children to become more useful and responsible nation-builders. Psychologically too, it acts as an incentive to people in general when children are actively co-operating in constructive work. Catching them young, it paves the ground to inculcate in them the feeling of responsibility and leadership. Education is not the mere teaching the three R s but making them useful citizens.

Mere propaganda, or raising 'Bhoomi Sena' or issuing People's Charters will not solve any problem unless the protagonists of those movements themselves act in implementing the principles they preach and live in the present In that ease we need not look towards Washington or Moscow or Peking for our daily bread.

PEOPLE'S CHARTER

A spectacular demonstration led by the Socialist Party of India thronged the streets of Delhi and presented a People's charter to the President of the Indian Republic a few days back. Demanding the abolition of zamindari, redistribution of land and work for all, the Socialist marchers presented the charter in such a dramatic way that it is bound to capture the imagination of the discontented lot in the country. The press reports describe the great amount of enthusiasm that people showed by joining the demonstration and raising anti-Government slogans. It cannot be said that the Socialist Party has wide influence among the people by merely considering the numerical strength of the demonstration. The failure on the part of the Government to satisfy the needs of the people has given ground for the Socialists—whatever be their faults—to dramatise their party propaganda and display their histrionic talents. The People's Charter, red caps, and janata marches are the various means to attract public attention at this time of impending general elections

When it is said that they selected Rajghat as the starting place of the people's march, the motive of their demonstration becomes clear and gives the real clue. If in the name of the Father of the Nation thousands of sins can be committed, why not the Socialists too have a share.

A calm analysis of the so-called "Peoples charter" enables one to find out its hollowness. For the Socialists who swear in the name of Gandhiji and nation have hitherto rendered no substantial work either in the field of industrial labour or peasantry. If this Party had considered national development as its formost aim it could have started constructive work even before the announcement of the date of holding General Elections. At this time of national crisis when famine and disruption are threatening the country 'marches' and "charters" alone will not bring any magical cure to the ills in the political and economic spheres. No political party can thrive long on the mistakes of another organisation. The more the people are led astray by slogans, the more will be the difficulties of the parties in future when they have to fulfill their promises.

If the people's support has to be enlisted for the real advancement of the country, the Socialist party should have its own merits. If the Congress is in power it is not because of slogans but due to the solid foundation laid by Gandhiji in the past.

Only when the Socialist Party goes in the field of action with constructive programme, it can mobilise the support of the people.

LOVE, MARRIAGE AND MORALS

AN inquisitive English tourist who was travelling in Tibet was provoked by intense curiosity to approach a Tibetan woman and ask her how she justified marrying more than one husband. Unaffected by the malicious sarcasm which was obvious in the query, she politely replied: "Why, yes, it is certainly necessary. Each husband has got his own responsibilities. The first, the agriculturist, goes to the field to look after the problem of food; the second, the merchant, goes out to India to trade and makes money and the third stays at home to protect me and our children from want and wild animals!"

If polyandry is necessary in the social life of Tibet, polygamy should be no sin in India! In an democratic secular set-up one state may decry bigamy as unsocial and illegal, but a sister province may allow her citizen the sacred right to enjoy the responsibility of getting 'much-married'! A report from Nagpur described the case of a young man who turned bridegroom in two marriages at two separate ceremonies performed within a few minutes of each other in the same pandal. It is said that one Motiram, resident of Panchpaoli was in love with a girl but their union was not favoured by the parents. His marriage was settled subsequently with another girl of the parents' choice. This was arranged to take place on May 27. Meanwhile his lady love came and stayed with him in his house for a month or so. This resulted in her betrothal to the hero Thus it came to pass that Motiram married the girl chosen for him by his parents and immediately after wedded his 'Juliet' in the same 'mandap' before the same gathering on the same day. Both the ceremonies went smoothly, adds the report.

Motiram made history in a commendable way. For, the "rational animal" that man is, he felt that obedience and duty to parents was sacred, but he was not at the same time blind to the obligations which love demands. Love was equally worthy to be respected. If bigamy is committed out of filial loyalty, it is twice blessed; it blesseth her who weds him first and blesseth him who weds her next! Easy was his solution in matters matrimonial that like the frustrated lot he neither indulged in sentimental verses or tried to elope, which would surely have created unpleasantness all around. His is the case where reason gave ere love began!

DANGER SPOT

FATHER TIME'S WONDERS

A MAN who, as a partisan in the Irish Republican Army once directed his gun against the British Crown and spent two years in English jails for his revolutionary activities was destined to shake hands with Queen Mary in the Royal Box at Epsom after the Derby Races. He is Joe McGrath, owner of Artic Prince which romped home six lengths ahead of all his fancied rivals.

McGrath was connected with Sinnfein Exists Foundation and served the Irish Republican Army as a gun-carrying lieutenant. He was arrested later by English on charges of conspiracy against His Majesty and was lodged in Wormwood Scrubbs and Bixton prisons. But he eluded the police vigil and made good his escape from the gaol in 1920.

McGrath returned to Ireland and served as a Labour Minister in Irish Free State. He resigned from politics in 1928 to become Managing Director of Irish Sweepstakes Trust. This is is not an isolated incident. Irish history is replete with examples of bad men making good.

It happened in 1848, in the reign of Queen Victoria. Ireland was seething with discontent. The banner of revolt was raised. The Queen's army which went to quell the rebellion captured nine young men who were tried and held guilty of treason against the Crown. The sentence was death.

The men were: Charles Duffy, Morris Lyene, Patrik Donahue, Thomas McGhee, John Mitchell Thomas Meagher, Richard O'Gorman, Terence McManus and Michael Ireland. When they were asked if they had anything to say in their defence, Thomas Meagher, their spokesman, said: "My Lord, this is our first offence but not our last. If you will be easy with us this once we promise on our word as gentlemen to try to do better next time. And next time, we will not be fool enough to get caught." That was the limit.

They were sentenced to hang by their necks till they were dead. The whole world protested against the sentences. Mass petitions piled up in the palace of British Queen. Victoria had to commute the death sentences to one for transportation for life to the penal colonies of the then savage Australia.

Twenty years later, the Queen was surprised to hear the man who was elected as Prime Minister of Victoria State in Australia was no other than Charles Duffy who was sent there under her own sentence for high treason. The surprised Queen demanded to know the fate of the eight others.

This is what she was told: Meagher was the Governor of Montana; McManus and Donahue were Brigadier Generals in the American Army. O'Gorman was the Governor-General of New Foundland; Morris Lyene had been Attorney-General of Australia. Michael Ireland succeeded him; McGhee was the President of the Council for the Dominion of Canada and Mitchell was a prominent New York politician.

There is nothing surprising or world-shattering in the change which Father Time brought in the life of Joe McGrath too. It's all in the game—the Irish game!

KASHMIR DEADLOCK

U. N. Security Council led by the nose as it were by Pakistan has once again surrendered the power of reason and sanctioned the appointment of an arbitrator to solve the Kashmir deadlock. Karachi gloating over this victory aided and abetted by the Anglo-American leaders feels that its case has been vindicated. But a conscience-stricken humanity finds it impossible to view the situation with relief. One cannot but view with amazement the diplomatic skill with which London and Washington are playing their cards in the dispute.

Firstly Pakistan was undoubtedly guilty of territorial aggression in Kashmir. Even the Australian jurist Dixon reported that Karachi had violated the international law in sending troops to Kashmir; secondly the sovereignty of India in Kashmir was beyond doubt. Moreover, both Britain and America were committed to an acceptance of India's Sovereignty in Kashmir. All these facts are not unknown to the members of the Security Council. If one looks at the way in which the solution for the problem of Kashmir was hastily passed in the world council, it proves beyond doubt the open encouragement given to "intransigence of Pakistan" by big Powers to further their ends.

Mr. Nehru speaking at Srinagar on June 5 made India's position clear. He said that India would always stand by the pledge given to Kashmir.

He also said that it was impossible to understand logically or reasonably the extra-ordinarily partisan approach to the problem by the Security Council. Dismissing the Pakistan claim over Kashmir, he reiterated India's stand not to implement Security Council's 'solution'. The way out of the deadlock of Kashmir was in the hands of the people, and they would decide their own destiny, he said.

The National Conference also affirmed again this stand, and expressed its full faith in India. With Kashmir and India standing together no power politics or political manoeuvres will upset the apple cart.

BETWEEN YOU & ME

★

(Continued from page 3)

the Kabuli pomgranate is lost to us for years. Our Chapatti has lost its native flovour and even on dinner table we seem to chew the cud.

★ ★ ★

We are not sure of our rice either. We get our quota from Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Syria, Egypt and China. Sometimes we are not informed even the price, as Mr. Munshi recently remarked that such info.mation was not in public interest. The Mexico rice we had last year often turned into gruel and the housewife had a gruelling time in preparing it. 'Jeerasal', Nasik 'Kamod' and 'Cherumani' and other local varieties seem to have gone underground. Why don't we see the face of them at least once in our rations? Mysterious are the ways of the rationing authorities.

★ ★ ★

One inestimable advantage of the rationing system is that it has made us Cosmopolitan in taste and has flattened our angularities. Today, the tribe of 'full-rice' eaters and all-wheat' eaters has melted into thin air The denizen of Cape Comorin who has not tasted wheat for centuries is today jaw-grinding the chappatti. The Madrasi restaurants are spanning the country from the Cape to Kashmir and Idli, Dosa and Sambar are already enjoying a big Nor h Indian clientele. When p ovincialism, regionalism and linguism are rampant, this one-world' in food is a solid achievement.

★ ★ ★

For a number of years Gandhiji experimented on common food for India. During his All-India tours he used to advise South Indians to eschew the overall chilly and tamarind content of their menu. But Sastris and Pillais could not forego their Rasam", celebrated as "Mulagtanny" by Anglo Indian novelists and which peppered and gingered their political acumen. Bengal and Uttar Pradesh could not give up their over-spiced sweets. S. he evolved the Wardha brand of a simple meal of boiled vegetables and soup without spices beloved of Louis Fischer and Cripps But even the Working Committee members who used to dine with the Mahatma had to supplement their regulation food by dainties and savouries from Birla quarters. Thus where the Mahatma failed, the Rationing department has succeeded. Pray restore us our cut rations.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Labels From The Iron Curtain

PRACTICALLY reeking with fellow-feeling and all that kind of stuff is the latest set from Czechoslovakia. There are five stamps in all, and each has been firmly hitched to the guiding star at Moscow.

1.50 Kcs. This one bears portraits of Josef Stalin and Klement Gottwald. Colour is not stated, and the label was supposed to have been issued May 30.

2 Kcs. Printed in brown, this stamp shows a factory worker with what appears to be a ghost glowering down his back.

3 Kcs. Here a Czech soldier appears mighty pleased over something and a Russian soldier directly behind seems even more pleased! Colour is red-brown.

5 Kcs. Repeats the 1.50 Kcs

8 Kcs. This label does communism real proud, and provides a thumbnail "Who's Who" of the hierarchy. Extreme rear is allotted to Marx. Next in line is Engels. Nos. 2 and 1 are Lenin and Stalin respectively. In contrast to the two happy gentlemen on the 3 Kc., these four are NOT amused!

●

Hungary Honours Communards

THE 80th anniversary of the Paris "Commune" provides the excuse for two stamps from Hungary. After the defeat of France by the Germans, some of the "Communes" (lowest administrative units) decided that they wanted to rule the roost, and there was a concerted attempt made to seize Paris. The attempts came unstuck, however, and wound up with hundreds of the communards being killed and tens of thousands captured.

The Communards, being revolutionaries, are evidently part and parcel of the Communist way of life, and so they have been prominently featured on these latest Magyar labels. The 60 filler shows Leo Frankel, of the department of labour, while the star of the 1 forint is a street barricade—or rather the gaudy red flag that is waving over it.

In due course, I suppose, they'll find their way into mass-produced packets to delight the hearts of those who collect pretty pictures with perforations.

●

Poland Follows Suit

AT the moment there is a wonderful spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation abroad over most of central and eastern Europe. If Hungary can honour the French commune, why not Poland? So we get another barricade on a 45 gr. from Poland. Among the gentry at the barriers is Gen. Dabrowski.

Rumania has not so far included the Paris commune in her new issue quota. But there are still a few months for the old year to run, so it probably will!

(Information from "STAMP COLLECTING", London.)

●

DECIMALS POSTPONED

The change over to decimal currency for the West Indian colony of Dominica has been in the air for some time now, and the issue date for the new series was expected to be June 1st. There has been some hitch, however, and it is now announced that the date has been put off for some time in the future.

The stamps will be printed by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., and the designs pertain to the life of the colony. The watermark will be multiple Crown CA, and the perforation 12½ by 13½. Sheets contain fifty stamps, except for the ½c value, which is in reduced format, and printed 120 to the sheet.

New Designs A Success?

●

OPINION DIVIDED ON 'FESTIVALS' & 'HIGHS'

AT the present moment there is quite a controversy going on as to whether the new British stamps are first rate artistic and philatelic efforts or just mere run-off-the-mill pictorials. The trouble appears to have started with the publication in the London "Times" of a letter from Mr. R. W. Clements criticising the new "Festival" labels, and the Dulac 2 1-2d in particular.

In an interview with a representative of "Stamp Collecting", M. Edmund Dulac explained some of the difficulties that have to be faced by designers. In fact, reading this interview, the surprising thing is not that there are so few superb designs but that so many out of the thousands produced each year are at all possible.

It must not be forgotten that a conventional painter has a large canvas to work on. Minor detail gets by so long as it is executed with a fair degree of competence. In the confined space that is allowed the designer of stamps, it requires nothing short of genius of a very high order to produce some semblance of accurate reproduction. This is all the more true when we consider that many present day pictorials feature such things as trees and natural outdoor scenes. Even granting that most designs are first done on a larger scale than the stamp itself, it must still be admitted that proportion and perspective must be worked out with micrometic precision before one can hope to produce any work that will pass by the discerning stamp collector.

Superb Miniatures

And when it comes to the actual engraving of the large-scale picture on a space an inch square, the restrictions imposed by the smallness of the canvas can well be imagined. It only requires a high-powered glass to bring out the extreme fineness of the detail in these miniature masterpieces.

So far I have discussed only the difficulties of the engraver. In the case of modern processes like photogravure, the impression is transferred on the printing plate by mechanical means, so the engraver himself has little to do.

But the designing itself is a highly specialised business. It is not enough to be able to think "artistically", one must also think "philatelically". What often scores as a large-scale painting would, if merely reduced in size, be flat and colourless, as a stamp.

The painter of miniatures is not merely a "step down" artist, but his very concept is microscopic. When, for example, some well-known masterpiece of world art does duty as a postage stamp, it is generally modified in such a way that the frames, inscriptions and other things added to the stamp set off the central subject and heighten it. Take a look at any of the Flemish masterpieces that have been featured on various Belgian series, and it will immediately be realised that this is true.

Use Of Symbols

Coming back to the original point—the new British stamps—I find that there is quite a lot to be said on both sides. There is, for example, the symbolic centrepiece on the "Festival" low value—the cornucopia and Hermes' caduceus. Just how many people know what exactly is either the one or the other?

While the portrait painter often has to please none but the sitter, and while it may be said in general that all art presupposes a public with tastes that are at least PARTLY trained—the stamp designer alone has to please customers that must needs be numbered in the millions, and in the very nature of things, collectively at a comparatively low artistic level.

That is why many so-called "symbolic" designs fail to click: the majority of those for whom the symbol is meant, have not the foggiest idea what it is all about.

The opposite faction can, naturally, retort that if this is carried to extremes a country will only be able to have "straightforward" pictorials—animals, birds, natural scenes and other thematic subjects—or just easily recognisable portraits. The truth—and the ideal—lies, as always, somewhere in between. My own impression, when I first saw the new British stamps, was that they were dignified without being stuffy, beautiful, without garishness.

And after studying the pros and cons of the subject, I honestly feel that Dulac and the others who have been responsible for "Festivals" and the new high values, have not only done a very good job of work, but have produced something which will go over very well, indeed, with the vast majority of collectors, who, when it comes to stamp design, can criticise something awful!

FRANCE HONOURS HER VETERINARIANS

THE 18th Century was a period rich in spectacular advances in applied science, as well as of new discoveries in medicine and veterinary science. In 1763, Bourgelat had founded a Veterinary School at Lyon due to the active support of the finance minister of the time, another establishment being later opened at Altort. These two schools were, so to say, the cradle of veterinary science in France, and here students received the best of tuition.

The men associated with these two schools have not only been among the foremost contributors to their own particular branch, but have also done much for biology and medecine, and it is due to them that certain diseases which had formerly decimated whole provinces were checked. One need only say that Pasteur, among others, owed much of his success to the work carried on at Lyon and Alfort.

THEY FOUGHT DISEASE

Now France has paid a tribute to Veterinary Medicine by the issue of a stamp in its honour. The stamp features three of the chief men to forward this branch of science. H. Boulay (1814-1885) was a well-known pathologist and professor at the School at Alfort and at the Museum of Natural History, and one of Pasteur's staunchest champions. Edouard Nocard (1850-1903) was also a product of Alfort and a specialist in animal diseases. The last of the trio, the physiologist Jean-Batiste Chauveau (1827-1916) discovered, among other things, the functions of the heart.

These are the three most representative figures in veterinary

science, and that is why France has chosen to use their portraits as part of the design of the new stamp, where they set off the picture of the School at Lyon which forms the central subject.

The face value of the new stamp is 12 Frs., and the colour is violet. Designed and engraved by Serres, it measures 22mm by 36mm, is perf. 13 and printed in sheets of fifty. Date of issue is 8th June 1951 at Alfort and 11th June in other parts of the country.

SPANISH COL.. AIRS

The Spanish African colonies of East Africa and the Guinea Coast have been provided with airmail stamps incorporating the head of the Caudillo and landscape. They are litographed on surfaced paper and the values for each colony are as follows:

25c, magenta-brown.
50c, pale magenta.
1P. green.
2P. blue.
3.25P. violet.
5P. dull sepia.
10P. dull red.
25c. (Express) red.

Aeroplanes have been included in all the designs, but the Express stamps feature a Flying Arrow. The designs are by F Nunez de Cells

Information from "STAMP MIRROR", London.)

SWISS SPORTS

The year's Swiss National Fete stamps feature sports and pastimes of the country, while the lowest value of the set is a heraldic design. The sports stamps are printed in photogravure by Courvoisier's while the heraldic low value is designed by Paul Boesche and recess-printed at the Mint, Berne. Designs and values are as under

5c plus 5c. Commemorating the 600th anniversary of the entry of the Canton of Zurich into the Swiss Confederation. Two lions rampant and three shields bearing Arms of the Canton and of the Federation.

10c plus 10c. Two couples in traditional costumes dancing roundelays—or their Swiss equivalents!

20c plus 10c. Three Swiss Gentlemen busily waving flags. This energetic sport is as popular with the Swiss as with their neighbours the Italians. It keeps them warm and dispenses with fuel.

30c plus 10c. This sport looks like a mixture of putting the shot, hammer throwing and twirling barbells in the air. It is just as dangerous as it looks

In contrast to these last two items, the subject of the top value of this series—40c plus 10c is most docile. It shows a rugged man of the mountains blowing the Alphorn, a tremendous affair several feet long which, when blown in the rarefied air of the Alps carries several miles.

The designs of all these "sports" stamps were created by Hans Fischer of Feldmeilen.

(Data for the above stamps taken from "Stamp Collecting", London.)

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To be paid in advance

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Wanted in large quantity Rodger's Prunning Knife 8" and 6" blade, Yate's "1001" Brand Kodallies No. 6, Parkes "New Century" Hoe No. 6. apply stating quantity available to Box No. 2623 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY

IMPORTANT NOTICE

WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT the maximum weight of luggage inclusive of free allowance that may be booked from all stations between Bombay V. T. and Kalyan (both inclusive) by any one passenger of the following classes will be restricted as under: First Class 6 Mds.; Second Class 4 Mds.; Inter Class 3 Mds; Third Class 2½ Mds. (379)

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY EASTERN GROUP SLEEPER CONTROL

Tender No. 58/51-52

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 P.M. on Tuesday the 26th June 1951 for supply of 50,000 (Fifty thousand) first class Sal and Teak Sawn Narrow Gauge Sleepers.

Full particulars together with a set of tender documents will cost Rs. 5/- and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 5/- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Rly. Kidderpore. Suppliers from mofussil areas should ask for the tender documents to be sent per V.P.P. only

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER.
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(336)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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Baba Kharak Singh

Kharak Singh's 84th Birthday

PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS

The eighty-fourth birthday of Baba Kharak Singh, well-known Sikh leader will be celebrated by various political and social organisations of Delhi on Sunday, June 10. In recognition of the services rendered by him to the cause of India's freedom, a Shield of Honour will be presented to him. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will attend this function.

In connection with the birthday of Baba Kharak Singh, Dr. Rajendra Prasad has sent the following message: "I send my greetings to Baba Kharak Singh on his happy 84th Birthday. He is our veteran patriot and nationalist and has been a loyal servant of the people. May be continue to give, for many years to come, the benefit of his wise counsel.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Home Minister, has sent the following message:—"I join the others in the falicitations tendered to the dear old Sikh Leader".

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, has sent the following greetings:—"I convey my tribute to this courageous man who has dedicated his life to a noble cause".

Malan Accuses British Press Of Hostility

CAPETOWN, June 9, (PTI-Reuter): South Africa's Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan, accused "a large section" of the British press today of partisanship and hostility aimed at the legally elected Government of South Africa.

In an interview with the newspaper, "Die Burger, he said his references in a speech on Union Day that Britain was making an important contribution to the establishment of a republic in South Africa applied to the British press and politicians, not to the British Government.

General Elections In U. P. In December

NAINITAL, June 9 (PTI): Chief Minister of U. P. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, told PTI today that the general elections in Uttar Pradesh would be held in the month of December this year.

U. S. Red Cross To Send Milk For Bihar's Hungry

NEW DELHI, June 9 (PTI): The American Red Cross and its junior section will shortly be sending to the Indian Red Cross Society 200,000 dollars worth of milk, vitamins and processed foods like semolina, sago, baby and invalid food for the sick persons in the food shortage areas, according to a press note issued by the Indian Red Cross Society.

These will be distributed in the affected areas of Bihar and Madras.

Bodhri Amalgamated With Mauje Chadwel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The deserted village of Bodhri, in Sakri Taluka of West Khandesh District, will be amalgamated with the inhabited village of Mauje Chadwel, in the same taluka, and the deserted village of Sanwade, in Sindkheda Taluka, with inhabited village of Ranjane, in the same taluka, from August 1 next.

EIGHT JET FIGHTERS CRASH: THREE KILLED

Tragedy Near Richmond

RICHMOND, INDIANA, June 9 (PTI-Reuter).

EIGHT JET FIGHTERS IN A FORMATION OF THIRTY-FOUR, SPUN FROM THE SKY AND CRASHED NEAR HERE YESTERDAY IN WHAT AIR FORCE OFFICIALS DESCRIBED AS THE "BIGGEST MASS CRASH IN THE HISTORY OF JET AVIATION."

The Air Force, unable to explain the crashes, dropped a curtain of secrecy over its inquiries.

A spokesman would not comment on the possibility of sabotage, but declared, "sabotage is always considered a possibility until the crash cause is determined."

Three pilots were killed and two were injured. The others escaped, two bringing down their damaged planes in crash landings and the other one parachuting to safety.

Two bombers and another jet fighter went down in separate crashes in other parts of the United States yesterday with the loss of six more men.

FLYING IN STORM

The jets—AF-84 thunderjets—crashed in quick succession round Richmond, two going up in flames. Two of the survivors said the planes were flying above a thunderstorm but both said the storm, was not the cause of the tragedy.

Capt. Bryce Long, 29-year-old veteran of air battles over Europe, said he was flying above the storm when his engine exploded.

Capt. Robert Jackson, injured in the face, said he was flying about 15,000 feet when "I decided to land". He said he could not disclose the reason, except that "it was not the weather."

The jets were in a group of 71 planes flying in flights of 37 and 34 from Wright-Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio, to Selfridge Field, Michigan.

The eight which crashed were all from the second flight. Three more planes in the flight turned back to Wright-Patterson Field but the others continued their trip. They were placed under armed guard at Selfridge Field.

A spokesman at Wright-Patterson airfield said the planes would "undergo a thorough check."

Col. C. P. Carter, Deputy Base Commander, put a ban on further news and ordered all staff "to give absolutely no information regarding the plane crashes."

People living in a 25-mile radius north and west of Richmond were horrified when they saw the damaged planes tumbling out of the sky.

Mrs. Fred Musser, near whose home two of the jets crashed, said: "I thought we were caught in an enemy bombing raid."

The other plane crashes yesterday were:—1. An Air Force bomber crashed and burned out near Reese Base, eight miles west of Lubbock, Texas. Three airmen were killed. 2. A navy attack bomber crashed about eight miles south of Kirtland Air Force base near Alburquerque, New Mexico, with the loss of two airmen. 3. A shooting star jet plane crashed five miles south of Bagdag, Arizona. It went into a spin, crashed and caught fire, killing the pilot.

MOVE TO INCREASE FOOD YIELD

Crop Competition Plan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to introducing a healthy spirit of competition among cultivators for achieving increased food production, the Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme for the award of prizes to the cultivators obtaining the highest yield per acre of the staple food crops at the Taluka, District and State levels. An entrance fee of Rs. 1 for the Taluka competition, Rs. 5 for the District competition and Rs. 10 for the State competition will be charged.

Judging committees will be appointed for assessing the results of competitors at each level.

A cultivator can enter all the three competitions simultaneously. In that case, his efforts will be assessed at the highest level by the committee appointed in that behalf.

There will be one prize of Rs. 100 in the taluka competition, two prizes of Rs. 400 and Rs. 250 for one staple crop of the district in kharif and rabi seasons separately, in the district competition and three prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 for each of the five major crops of rice, wheat, rabi, Jowar, kharif jowar and bajri in the State competition.

Liquor Raids In City

CHINESE AMONG THOSE ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: One of the persons arrested by the Bombay Prohibition Intelligence Division in a series of raids conducted yesterday was a Chinese, Chou Chi Chang. He was arrested at Kamathipura on a charge of possessing two pounds of opium.

He was arrested by Sub-Inspector Patel who was patrolling the area and allegedly found the Chinese moving in a suspicious manner.

The Police raided several buildings in Byculla, Grant Road and Kamathipura on Friday and seized nearly a hundred bottles of foreign liquor. Four persons, including a woman were arrested.

When Sub-Inspector Adhikari raided a building at Grant Road, resistance was offered by the inmates, who are stated to have thrown down and destroyed three bottles of foreign liquor from the second floor. The police had to break the door open. Mrs. Vazirbai Irani and her two sons were taken into custody from the flat and 44 bottles of whisky were seized.

In another flat on Byculla Road, Deputy Inspector Saldanha and Sub-Inspector Gadkar had to effect their entry into the flat through the ventilator. On receipt of information that liquor was stored in the flat, the police party raided the building and perceived through the ventilator a basket containing several bottles of liquor. They then unlatched the ventilator and jumped in. One person was arrested and 43 bottles of foreign liquor were recovered from the place.

HARBOUR BRANCH TRAINS DELAYED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Office-goers travelling by the Harbour Branch of the suburban service of the G.I.P. Railway were delayed for nearly an hour this morning when due to the failure of a rake which was coming to V.T., three other locals were thrown off their schedule.

When the disabled rake stood pat on the track between Sandhurst Road and Masjid stations, impatient passengers started footing out the distance to the next station.

The rake was only set into motion when, a following local, which had been long obstructed by its failure, was joined to it and pushed it with some difficulty to Masjid. On arriving at Masjid, however, the second rake which helped to push the disabled one found itself unequal to the task and had to struggle for over a quarter of an hour, before it could get a fresh start.

By this time, a procession of other delayed rakes was waiting behind for these two to clear out of Masjid; all, therefore, reached the Terminus behind schedule.

Morarji Asks Home Guards To Make India Strong

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, asked Home Guards to be true to their training and make India a strong nation, addressing a night camp of Home Guards and Officers, at Ahmedabad, yesterday. He said that the Home Guards Organisation was intended to create a band of selfless workers ready to serve the society in times of emergency.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

BUDGET SESSION, LONGEST ON RECORD

Story Behind 'C' States Bill Adjournment

EXPOSURE OF 'SCANDALS'

Organised Opposition In The Offing

THE BUDGET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT CONCLUDED ITS PROCEEDINGS ON SATURDAY. IT HAS BEEN THE LONGEST SESSION ON RECORD EITHER IN 'PRE' OR POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD. THE PRESENT SESSION COMMENCED ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5. IT WAS ITSELF AN ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE EARLIER ONE IN NOVEMBER. TAKING THE TWO TOGETHER, PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN IN SESSION FOR NEARLY SIX MONTHS.

THE present Parliamentary session had seventy-five official Bills to dispose off, including twenty-seven carried over from the November Session. It passed thirty-eight bills, including fifteen old bills. Twenty-three new bills included the Finance Bill, six Appropriation Bills, Constitution Amendment Bill, and Representation of People Amendment Bill.

Four Bills, namely the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill, the State Financial Corporation Bill, the Tariff Commission Bill and the Go-Samvardhan Bill were referred to the Select Committees. No progress was made during the Session either with the Industries Regulation Bill or with seven Labour bills, namely the Labour Relations Bill, the Trade Union Bill, the Mines Bills, the Fair Wages Bill, the Plantation Labour Bill, the State Insurance Bill and the Employment of Children (amendment) Bill. The Delhi Requisition and Eviction Bill, similarly remained undisposed. The Government of Part C. States Bill may prove to be a still born-child of Ayyangar-Acharya combination. Its clause to clause debate was adjourned sine die. The House had three-day inclusive debate on clause two of the Hindu Code Bill. Its future course, however, remains uncertain.

The Estate Duty Bill, now pending before Parliament remained for over five years in cold storage. Its future is bound up with the Hindu Code Bill.

A comprehensive bill to amend the Income Tax Act and a bill to declare certain commodities as essential for the life of the community for the purpose of Sales Tax were introduced in the concluding stages of the Session.

Crop Of Questions

Nine Bills, originally planned, could not be introduced during the Session. They included the Indian Citizenship Bill, the Prisoners (amendment) Bill, the Prevention of Corruption (amendment) Bill, the Displaced Persons Loans Recovery Bill, the Universities (Regulation of Standards) Bill and the Inter-state Rivers and River Valleys (Regulation and Development) Bill. The session has closed with thirty-seven undisposed bills, some of which are of highly controversial character. The autumn session, commencing from Monday, August 6, will have to dispose off the majority of these bills, in addition to at least a dozen new ones under preparation at present.

5,462 questions were asked during the Session. They mostly related to day to day life of the community, food, cloth and industrial raw materials monopolising the attention of the Members. Generally speaking, the question hour was dull and uninspiring.

The Prime Minister retained his dominating and domineering position in the House. The Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh added to his reputation. He is always listened to with great attention. The law-Minister, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar had a difficult sailing with his Representation of Peoples Bill, and Delimitation of Constituencies Orders. He piloted all of them with great ability and skill. His was a masterly exposition of the Constitution Amendment Bill. Ministers Rajagopalacharya, Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Rafi Kidwai, Munshi Santanam, Ajit Prasad Jain, Mahabir Tyagi, and Raj Bahadur played their part well.

Opposition Leaders

Dr. S. P. Mukherji has assumed the leadership of opposition. Unfortunately, he was mostly away from the House and has done little to rally round him the unattached Members of Parliament. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, though occupying a back seat, retains his old fire and sobriety in the presentation of his case.

The Session saw a further development of "pullocracy" in the affairs of Parliamentary business. Some instances should illustrate the point. The Representation of Peoples Bill was discussed at considerable length by the Select Committee, appointed by the November Session. As the bill affected every Member, it aroused the second biggest controversy of the Session. Another informal Committee was set up to examine the Bill, and while its Members agreed to certain formula, some others went over to the Prime Minister and succeeded in bringing a totally new formula in the form of a Command. It was not reason or logic but pull, that generally triumphed.

The Cabinet had decided against the so-called democratisation of the administrative setup of the Part C. States. The men of pull had this decision reversed. Government's proposals were discussed and approved by the Standing Committees attached to the Ministries of Home Affairs and States. A bill was introduced and its consideration motion was duly adopted. Having tasted blood, the members concerned succeeded in having an informal committee to discuss various amendments, tabled against the letter and spirit of the agreement reached by the Standing Committees. As it was disclosed by Minister Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, first eight clauses of the Bill were approved by the Informal Committee. At its second meeting the Members demanded full responsible Government for the States, some of which are under-sized districts. Further discussion of the Bill was put off. Meanwhile, men of pull are making another representation to the Prime Minister.

It may be added here that Government's decision was ill-conceived. The Government has declared in unequivocal terms that with the exception of Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Kutch and Bilaspur, all the other C. States will be merged with their neighbouring States. Creation of self-governing institutions in these States will also create vested interests, which will always work against the proposed merger.

Standing Committees

The instances cited above, will also demonstrate the weakness of Parliamentary institutions now functioning at New Delhi. The Speaker and other members have often declared their preference of British Parliamentary institutions. Firstly, the Standing Committees attached to various Ministries are unknown to British Parliament. They were created by the irresponsible British to open a window in their administration for members of the then Parliament. India is a fully Sovereign State and as such the continuation of these Committees is repugnant to India's democracy. The Committees serve no useful purpose, because their Members seldom support their own decisions in Parliament. They are a useless waste of public money. They are a source of patronage to Government and they have the germs of breeding corruption by bringing Members of Parliament and Government Officials together in close contact.

The value of Select Committees is also dwindling down. Select Committees are solely intended to save the time of the House. In actual practice, a denovo discussion is often started when the Select Committee's reports are considered, signatories of the reports moving amendments to their own agreed decisions.

Parliament passed Rajghat Samadhi Bill and Jalianwala Bagh Memorial Bill, during the Session. The Rajghat Samadhi is a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi while Jalianwala Bagh at Amritsar is a memorial to General Dyer's victims. Delhi also had its martyrs and people of Delhi had contributed generously to erect a memorial for them. A site called the Pataudi House in Daryagunj was purchased for this purpose. Due to some deficiency of funds, the memorial could not be erected and the site passed on to house some Arya Samaj institutions. No one knows what has happened to the collections. New Delhi was surprised that neither the representative of Delhi nor any other Member of Parliament has yet raised this question of erecting a suitable memorial to Delhi's martyrs with the money which must have swelled up with the interest it should have earned during last thirty years. Legal flaws should not be made an excuse, where a national monument is concerned.

Scandals Galore

The Session was remarkable for the exposure of "Scandals", the Sugar Scandal, the Fertilizer Scandal, the D.V.A. Scandal, the Jeep Scandal, the Pre-fabricated Housing Factory Scandal and the Mudgal Affair. A rose will remain a sweet scented flower by whatever name it is called. So also with Scandals. By whatever name they are called, they have a foul smell. They have the potentiality for undermining any Government. Under one-Party Rule, and the deafening majority of the Congress Party they were put on the shelf. They will be used by the Congress opponents during the Elections. A tree is judged by its fruits and not by the certificates of experts. Dr. Bhatnagar may paint a rosy future for the Housing Factory. It will be judged by its Balance sheet in the years to come. So also with other issues. It is posterity which shall have to pay for the under-estimates of Damodar Valley Project, which have gone up to Rs. 100 crores so far. More to follow.

Four reports of the Estimates Committee and one of the Public Accounts Committee were presented to Parliament during the Session. The Government unlike its predecessor allotted no time to discuss these reports.

Many Congress Members continued to play Mr. Facing Bothways during the Session. They were critical of the Government on many issues. In fact the so-called scandals were unearthed and exposed by Congress Members. Having criticised their own party Government openly, they expressed their unbounded confidence by voting for it on every issue.

Glimpses of an organised opposition became visible during the Session. Acharya Kripalani and a few others have resigned from the Congress. They openly voted against the Congress Party on the Constitution Bill. The scene will shortly be shifted to Patna, where a convention to form a Party in Opposition to the Congress has been called to meet on June 16. Such a party, if created will form an official opposition in Parliament. It will not shake the Government but will make it more careful in the months to come. A real Parliamentary democracy is in the offing.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' SHOPS SEARCHED

Protest To Indonesian Government

DJAKARTA, June 9 (PTI): The Indian Charge de Affaires here, Captain C. Srinivasan, yesterday made representations to the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Ministry following a sudden house and shop searches of over sixty prominent Indian businessmen—all Sindhis—in Djakarta, Bandeong, Semarang, Sourabaya, Makassar and Medan.

The Police Authorities conducting search stated they took off with them all records and account books found in the premises during their search. No immediate explanation was forthcoming from Indonesian Government sources but one of the police officials was reported to have told that Indian merchant search was for possible tax evaders who might be keeping double books.

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Simpson's Dazzling Performance Helps England

HOME TEAM BATS ALL DAY FOR 251 FOR 3 WKTS.

NOTTIN GHAM, June 9 (PTI-Reuter).

A fine century by Reg. Simpsomenabled England to score 251 for three wickets by the end of the day today, the third day of the first test here in reply to South Africans 483 for 9 declared. Simpson provided the crowd of thirty thousand to one of the most dazzling displays of stroke play seen in postwar test cricket. He made 137 out of 230 in four and a half hours and hit 21 fours.

In the two hours before lunch Simpson obtained 76 of the 124 runs added by Len Hutton and himself, and probably only brilliant fielding by South Africa prevented him from scoring a century before the interval. This honour came to him afterwards, but never again in his innings did he bat as well as in the initial period. He lost his wicket after play had been held up for about an hour because of rain.

His century has placed his name in the record books as the first Nottinghamshire cricketer to score a test hundred at Trent Bridge, Nottingham. Len Hutton was overshadowed by Simpson today but he batted steadily and scored a very useful 63. England finished the day needing 83 to avoid the follow on.

There was no rain during the night at Nottingham and although skies were dull this morning it was expected to be fine for the third day's play.

NOURSE UNLIKELY TO PLAY

Dudley Nourse, the South African captain, did not take the field this morning. He drove to Bristol with the team's manager, Mr. Sid Pegler, to see the surgeon who operated on his fractured thumb three weeks ago. An ex-Ray last night after his great innings of 208 showed that the bone in his thumb had shifted slightly. It is thought to be unlikely that Nourse will take any further part in this test. His place in the field was taken by McLean, the twelfth man.

When Hutton and Simpson resumed for England, they soon gave the crowd of over twenty thousand something to cheer about. Off Chubb's third ball—the fifth of the incompleted over—Simpson, the local batsman, hit the first boundary of the innings.

An on-drive for three off McCarthy showed that Simpson's eye was in at an early stage.

SIMPSON PUNISHES BOWLING

McCarthy worked up a fast pace and in one over bowled two fast bumpers to Simpson, as well as an extremely good slow ball.

The state of the game did not deter Simpson from employing his strokes. He glanced McCarthy to leg for four, drove him high to the square leg boundary off a no ball and when Athol Rowan came on gave him the same treatment. He made 35 out of the first 44, scored in 50 minutes.

In his exuberance Simpson made two false strokes, snicking Rowan past the empty slip position and then rising one from Mann just past slips.

Hutton seemed content to let Simpson have most of the strike, but two on-drives by him off Chubb proclaimed split second timing.

In the first hour, England's second wicket pair had put on 60, forty of the runs coming from boundary strokes.

The combination of Mann and Rowan brought a check to the rate of scoring and Simpson stayed nearly quarter of an hour at 49 before he turned Rowan for two. This brought him to 51 out of 79 scored in eighty minutes. He had hit nine fours and two threes.

Rowan was bowling much better than in his earlier spell and caused Simpson to edge the ball past Cheetham at short leg and then against past slip.

THE FIRST HUNDRED

At length, the batsmen came out of their shells. Simpson lifted a long hop from Mann and Hutton on-drove Rowan for four to send up the hundred in 105 minutes.

Next Simpson drove Mann past cover and hooked him gloriously to give him twelve fours in his sixty-seven.

ENGLAND 128 FOR 1 AT LUNCH

Just before lunch, Hutton completed a faultless fifty and at the interval, he was 51 to Simpson's 76, England then being 128 for 1 wicket.

The pair had added 124 in two hours. The runs included 18 boundaries, thirteen to Simpson, and five to Hutton.

Brilliant fielding by McGlew and the twelfth man, McLean, also kept down the runs.

HUTTON TRAPPED

A lovely off drive by Hutton gave him his sixth four, but in Athol Rowan's next over he was caught at the wicket playing forward. Possibly the ball turned sufficiently to catch the edge of the bat. Hutton made 63 out of 148 in two hours and a half. The ground looked almost full to capacity when Compton joined Simpson, who required 16 for his first test century on his own ground and his first test against South Africa.

Compton sent up 150 in 153 minutes compared with 225 minutes taken by South Africa to reach the same total in their innings.

With Simpson nearing his hundred, naturally anxious to atone for test failures in Australia and Mann and Athol Rowan dropping nearly every ball on a length, the scoring became slow.

SIMPSON GETS HIS CENTURY

Simpson went on the defensive for a time but soon he recovered his composure and aggression. His seventeenth four took his score to 103 out of 172 in three hours ten minutes.

When Simpson sent the total to 201 with an off drive from Chubb he had made 120 out of 197 in three hours 40 minutes.

RAIN HOLD UP PLAY

Ten minutes before tea rain held up the game. At this stage England with two men out for 213 stood 270 behind. They required 121 to avoid the follow-on.

Tea was taken during the interruption and a long delay seemed likely.

With no sign of the rain abating, most of the spectators left the ground.

It was learned that, after treatment from the specialist at Bristol, Nourse began the return journey by car to Nottingham with his thumb in plaster.

A remarkable fact about Simpson's innings was that he became the first Nottinghamshire player to score a test century at Trent Bridge.

The rain ceased and play began again exactly an hour's cricket having been lost.

The rain had quickened the turf and at 234 McCarthy made a ball run away fast enough to catch the edge of Simpson's bat and fly into the wicket-keeper's hands. So ended an innings which started so brilliantly, but contained uneasy periods. Simpson made 137 out of 230 in four and a half hours and he hit 24 fours.

Watson stayed with Compton until the close when England still needed 83 to avoid the follow-on.

SCORE BOARD

S. AFRICA (1st Innings)
(for 9 wkts. declared) 483

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

L. Hutton c Waite b Athol Rowan	63
J. T. Ikin c McCarthy b Chubb ..	1
R. Simpson c Waite b McCarthy	137
D. Compton batting	46
Watson batting	4
Extra	0
Total (for 3 wkts.)	251

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4; 2-148; 3-234.

Bowling Analysis

McCarthy 24-4-63-1; Chubb 21-7-60-1; Athol Rowan 30-5-67-1; Mann 20-5-51-0; Van Ryneveld 3-0-10-0.

Jap Champion Holds Marino To A Draw

TOKYO, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Dado Marino, world flyweight champion from Hawaii, was held to a draw by Hideo Goto, Japanese featherweight champion in a ten round non-title bout in Osaka tonight.

ASCOT CUP EVENTS CALL-OVERS

LONDON, June 8 (PTI-Reuter).

Every horse left in both the Royal Hunt Cup and the Ascot Gold Cup were given a quotation at the third call-over on next week's races held at the Victoria Club here tonight.

Kelling, to be partnered by Gordon Richards in the Hunt Cup, shortened still further, eleven to two being the top offer at the end of the session. The colt who won last three year's Cambridgeshire Handicap, was heavily supported and is obviously the medium of a big gamble.

Other Hunt Cup candidates to come in for keen backing were Val Dassa, Stromboli and Corogoi.

Scratch, Marcel Boussac's Gold Cup hope, maintained his favouritism for the long distance event, half a pointer shorter than Alidier and Chief British hope, Cagire.

Mr. Winston Churchill's Colonist was so generously supported that layers had to clip one point off the last quotation of six to one. The grey is now the firmest of five to one chances.

"Hyperbole" Definitely Running In Hunt Cup

LONDON, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. James Rank stated at Lingfield Park races today that his horse "Hyperbole" is a definite runner in next Wednesday's Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot. Hyperbole who is 100 to 8 co-second favourite, will be attempting to win the race for the second year in succession.

Fight Of The Year

NEW YORK, (UPA): Shaping up as the fight of the year is the light heavyweight bout between Bob Murphy of San Diego and Jake LaMotta, the Bronx Bull, at Yankee Stadium on June 27. Murphy currently is a 7-5 choice over LaMotta in what also will be the year's biggest betting bout.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Coopergee:
4-25 p.m. Globe vs B.E.S.T.
5-40 p.m. Tatas vs G.I.P. (Senior Harwood League)

The Oval:
4 p.m. Mcgarcene S.C. vs Uchil United S. C. 6 p.m. Satya Vijaya S. C. vs Karnatak A.C 6 p.m. Shree Krishna F. C. vs Jai Hind F. C. (Karnatak League).

St. Xavier's Grounds Parel:
2-30 p.m Gunn Rovers vs Young Labour. 4-10 p.m. Little Pioneers vs Young Comrades (Junior Harwood League). 5-40 p.m. Rainbow S. C. vs Wimco S. C. (Dr. Cup Final).

G. I. P. Railway Grounds:
2-30 p.m. Nightingale vs Agragani S. C. 4-30 p.m. I.C.I. vs St. Francis S. C. 5-30 p.m. Tata Mills vs Opera 'B' 5-30 p.m. Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank (Harwood League Div. IV).

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana:
3 p.m. Western India Championships.

Singles Title For Mulloy

MANCHESTER, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Gardnar Mulloy, the United States Davis Cup player, won the men's singles title in the Northern Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

In the final he beat Don Candy, eighth ranking Australian 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Doris Hart beat Miss Beverly Baker 8-6, 6-3 in the All-American women's singles final.

Ampon In Dutch Singles Final

NOORDWIJK (Holland), June 9: Felicisimo Ampon, the Philippines champion, today reached the men's singles final of the Dutch International Lawn Tennis Championships here.

He beat Nigel Cockburn, South African Davis Cup player, in straight sets 6-3, 7-5, 7-5.

Ampon's compatriot Raymundo Deyro was beaten in the other semi-final by Armando Vieira, the leading Brazilian player, after winning the first two sets. Vieira won 2-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. (PTI-Reuter).

His Trophies Fetched Him 18,000 Dollars

NEW YORK (UPA): Trophies won by the chargers of the late Samuel D. Riddle, owner of Man O'War, were sold at auction recently for a total of only dol. 18,000—although running his stable cost him millions. An antique dealer bought War Admiral's Kentucky Derby cup for dol. 1,600.

MANOJ GUHA BEATS TALYARKHAN

Western India Badminton Commences

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All interest centred round the Manoj Guha-Homi Talyarkhan match this evening in the Western India Badminton Championships which commenced today at the Bombay Gymkhana courts.

Guha of Bengal, who is ranked number three in India, but is not Bengal's number one Keshav Dutt, Bengal's leading dis. not enter the national tournament and was not ranked—was seen to very great advantage when he beat the Bombay player in two straight games. Talyarkhan, who it will be remembered went through a serious illness not long ago, still has to reach his top form.

Another interesing encounter—that between Anant Kalyanpur and Nilkant—provided good badminton, the former, who is a better doubles player than singles, went down to Nilkant in two straight games.

Hemmady, also from Bengal won his round very easily. The rest of the upcountry players went up in the tournament, their opponents failing to make an appearance.

The following are the results of matches played today:

MEN'S SINGLES

B Bhatt beat W G Graham 15-3, 15-2, K R Swamy w.o. K R Tiwari C B Kallappa w.o. C P Merchant, V A Madbavkar beat U S Bangara 15-1, 15-3, V Kamat beat D N Dhongade 8-15, 15-7, 15-6, Gur Prasad w.o. K M Jadhav, K L Suri w.o. C L Savara, Manoj Guha beat Homi M. Talyarkhan 15-11, 15-13, Bala Ujial beat B R Agaskar 15-3, 15-3, F/Lt. Mazumdar beat K K Sachdev 15-0, 15-4, N N Rao beat J E Harlow 15-5, 15-9, D Stilliard beat R S Dalal 15-11, 4-15, 15-6, B D Parulekar w.o. 'A' Player, Ramesh D Desai beat S S Parab 15-11, 15-3, Amrit L Diwan w.o. C Manohar, S G Pendurkar beat N R Swamy 15-11, 15-7, C L Madan beat R A Kombrabail 15-0, 15-0, P S Nilkant beat A G Kalyanpur 15-10, 15-13, R A Dongre beat M R Kundaji 18-14, 15-2, N Natekar beat B Bhagwat 11-15, 15-7, 15-3, G S Fernandes beat D S Kumana 15-10, 15-3, T N Seth beat M M Shinde 15-1, 15-3, Burjor D Shroff beat C D Dias 15-12, 15-3, Devinder Mohan beat R Panvelkar 15-6, 15-3, G Hemmady beat O D Alves 15-3, 15-9, P M Jhaveri beat P C Sashital 12-15, 15-12, 15-3.

Sunday's matches will start at 3 p.m. on both the courts.

County Cricket

Rain Curtails Play

LONDON, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Following are today's County Cricket close of play scores:

At Cambridge: Cambridge University vs. Free Foresters: Free Foresters 211 for five, (Insole 57, G O Allen not out 90). No further play today owing to rain.

At Oxford: Oxford University vs. Leicestershire: Leicestershire 231 for seven (Lester 76, Sargent 52). No further play today owing to rain.

At Liverpool: Lancashire vs Somerset: Somerset 230 for 6 (Lawrence 68, Tremlett 51). Play was abandoned for the day one hour before official close owing to heavy rain.

At Lords Middlesex vs Gloucestershire: Middlesex 215 for 8 (W Edrich 94).

At Bournemouth: Hampshire vs. Glamorgan: Hampshire 266 for 4 (McCorkell 62, Rogers 69).

At Northampton: Northamptonshire vs Derbyshire: Northamptonshire 231 for 7 (Oldfield 140, Brookes 57).

BOTH GOAN SIDES PROVIDE UPSETS

Shell And Amateurs Forced To Drop Points

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOTH the Goan sides in the Senior Harwood League provided Cooperage fans with surprises. St. Francis Goan's, after being a goal in arrears in the first half, beat Burmah Shell by the odd goal in three, and Goan Sports accounted for Bombay Amateurs by a solitary goal scored against the run of play in the second half.

Though the games at the Cooperage were never of high order, they still provided lively football, as the teams were well matched.

Shell paid the penalty for wasting chances. Maxie at extreme right was in a wrong position. He showed his worth when shifted to the centre forward position. For the Francis Goans, full back Britto and D'Sa, the centre-half were the mainstay, while Ayres D'Souza impressed in attack.

Shell opened their account in the twelfth minute of play when Martin D'Sa centred and a defender failed to clear. Maxie moved towards centre and beat Christopher all ends up.

Ayres D'Souza failed on two occasions to put his side on level terms. The first time, put through by Gracias, he was on his own, but shot into Santiago the onrushing goalie soon, from a goalkeeper's punch Ayres shot, but this time he got the cross bar. The first half was even and the teams should have been on level terms.

In the second half Francis Goans again started off by wasting two good chances. But Shell were provided with an open goal when Christopher rushed out to throw the ball and it slipped from his hand. Michael shot into an open goal, but S. D'Costa saved from goal line.

The F. Goan forwards earned their hard fought equalizer in the 12th minute of the second period. Felix Ribeiro the right outer centred, but Ayres failed to head. The ball travelled to left outer, J. D'Silva, who shot from the ground.

Following this, the Francis Goans, again got going and J. D'Silva was put through. He had only the goalie to beat but shot wide.

In the closing stages of the game Shell tried hard ot forge into the lead again. Maxie was provided with a sitter. He shot, but Christopher brought off a beautiful save.

Quite against the run of play Ayres broke through and though Linesman Utchil signalled for offside, the referee did not notice it. Ayres shot into Santiago and the ball rebounded. Gracias standing at hand scored with a pusher

This brought on a protest from Middlecoat and the Shell side. They pointed to the linesman's flag, but referee Varadan blew for goal. He then went up to the linesman and consulted him and ordered a goal. This goal came one minute before the final whistle.

The teams were:—

BURMAH-SHELL: Santiago; A. Vaidya, Angelo; Franklin D'Souza, A. Middlecoat, A. Pinto; M. Fernandes, Rego Michael, S. Lobo, M. D'Sa.

ST FRANCIS GOAN: Silveira; Baptista, Britto; B. D'Souza, Coutinho S. D'Costa; Ayres D'Souza, Felix Rebeiro, Gracias, John Fernandes J. D'Silva.

Referee: M. S Varadan

GOAN'S LUCKY WIN

Goan Sports stole a march forward over Bombay Amateurs by surprising beating them by a solitary goal scored in the twentieth minute of the second half of play. This gives the Goans four points in the two games they have played so far.

The Goans may consider themselves lucky. It was a winning goal completely against the run of play. Antao, their centre forward burst through from the centre of the field on a solo run with three defenders behind him and ran down into box to beat a helpless onrushing goalie.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjiwa; Waghela, Puthran; Aithappa, Utchil, Robert; Krishna, Rajling, Sheshappa, Ishwar Rao, Salvador.

GOAN SPORTS: A. Almeida; J. D'Souza, C. Pereira; A. Rodrigues, Alexandre, Milton; Laurencio, Francis, Antao, Michael, F. D'Silva.

Referee: T. K. Mathai.

TATAS RECOVER TO WIN

Harwood League Fourth Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After being in arrears by one goal at the interval, Tata "A" rallied splendidly to beat Bombay Gymkhana, who made their first appearance, by three goals to one in the second Division Harwood League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, this evening.

Bombay Gymkhana had slightly the better of the exchanges in the initial period and Mullock gave them the lead midway through this half by beating the Tata custodian Rodrigues from 35 yards range, and the teams crossed over with this lead.

After the interval Tata held the upper hand and scored three goals. Those who are responsible for this tally were: V. Dias netted twice and T. Pinto one.

Earlier two matches were played in the third Division League. Dandi United trounced Medar Bamboo by five goals to nil. The scorers were: Ramdas Panduray (3) and Ratee (2). Famous Sports Club and Khatau S. C. shared points, neither side scoring.

G. I. P. RAILWAY GROUND

The following are the results of the three matches played in the Fourth Division Harwood League at the G. I. P. Railway Ground:

Crompton Parkinson—5 (A. Braganza 2, R. Fernandes 2 and M. Braganza), Labour Welfare—1 (L. More); G. I. P. Railway 'C'—1 (L. Gostrate), Youths Union—1 (H. S. Ghat); Bombay Star—1 (H. Loanson), Grinlay S. C.—1 (F. T. D'Souza).

Karnatak League Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The last minute goal by Anand the centre forward paved the way for earning two valuable points for Kanara Young Footballers in their first engagement against Kanara Bros. U.F.C. late in the evening at Oval today when three matches were decided in the Karnatak Football League.

It was an keenly contested match and both the teams were played a magnificent game throughout the period und the erratic shooting and feeble passing the main reason for the losers defeat.

VIJAYA PRAKASH WIN

Earlier, Vijaya Prakash F. C. defeated old stalwarts the Vidyadani Sports Club by a solitary goal through Gopal Anchan while Kanara Young Boys and Vijaya F. C. shared 2 points each side scoring one each through Vasudev and Nagappa respectively.

EAST BENGAL SHOW BRILLIANT FORM

CALCUTTA, June 9 (PTI): The following are the results of the first division Calcutta Football League matches played today:

East Bengal 2, Dalhousie 0.

Bhawanipore 2, George Telegraphs 0.

Aryan 2, Sporting Union 0.

East Bengal, the idol of Calcutta sports fans, assumed their full form when they beat Dalhousie by two goals to nil. On the run of play, the champions should have won the match by at least half a dozen goals but for the failure of the forward line to connect the ball. This might be partially due to the absence of Dhanraj, centre-forward, who was down with an injury.

SOVIET MISSION QUITS AUSTRIA

U. S. Army Forced To Order Them Out

VIENNA, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Repatriation Mission, ordered to leave the American Zone of Austria, pulled out of its headquarters in Salzburg soon after 10 o'clock this morning.

The United States authorities had asked it to leave because they considered its work was ended.

Soon after 10 o'clock, two officers and a sergeant of the mission left the headquarters and drove off towards Linz and the Soviet Zone.

But they would not go until the American officers in charge of the escort arrangements had ordered all reporters and photographers to move back 200 yards.

American officers threatened to call the Austrian police when the Austrian and foreign reporters hesitated about obeying the order to move.

As soon as the photographers were out of the way, the Russians left. Shortly afterwards, Americans had left behind.

The Soviet authorities in Vienna twice protested against the American request to the Mission to leave.

Officers of the Soviet Repatriation Mission, who left Salzburg this morning for the Soviet Zone, returned half an hour later and had finally to be driven away by American soldiers.

Atom Executive In U.S. Misses Plane

BIG SEARCH BEGINS, BUT HE ARRIVES

DETROIT, June 9 (UPA): A top executive of the Paducah atomic energy plant touched off Police alarm when he, reported missing on his flight to St. Louis, arrived there by train according to police.

Detroit Special investigations squad said Ernest Wende, 38, called an architect friend here to report he had missed his plane.

The search for Wende, Deputy Manager at the atomic project, was started when his wife reported he had failed to arrive in St. Louis as scheduled.

MARSHALL'S SECRET DEFENCE TALKS

TOKYO, June 9 (UPA): Secretary of Defence George Marshall will continue his secret Far East military conferences for at least two more days and plans to inspect key United States defence bases on Oknawa, it was learned late Saturday.

Foodgrain Arrivals

CALCUTTA, June 9 (PTI): Thirty steamers carrying a cargo of about 1,72,000 tons of foodgrains are expected in Calcutta port during June from foreign countries, it was officially learnt here today.

Of these, nine steamers bringing about 55,300 tons of wheat and rice have already arrived till the evening of June 8

Egyptians Bent On Keeping Mass Swimming Race Honours

CALAIS, June 9 (PTI-Reuter):—Egypt is picking a team from 150 long distance swimmers to try to maintain her supremacy in this year's mass swimming race across the English Channel, it was learned here today.

Last year Egyptian swimmers took first and third places in the first mass race ever held.

The final Egyptian team of six will sail from Alexandria on June 18 to start training at Folkestone.

Egypt has also challenged France to a relay race across the Channel. Six Egyptians who swam the Channel by relays in eleven hours eleven minutes in 1949, hold the record.

NOURSE HOPES TO PLAY SECOND TEST

BRISTOL, June 9 (PTI-Reuter) After visiting the Bristol orthopaedic surgeon who set his fractured thumb three weeks ago, Dudley Nourse, the South African captain, said today that he hoped to be fit for the Second Test which starts at Lords on June 21.

Election Alliance Against Congress

DR. GHOSH'S AGREEMENT WITH JAYAPRAKASH

ALLAHABAD, June 9 (PTI): Dr. P. C. Ghosh, leader of the Krishok-Mazdoor Praja Party of West Bengal, disclosed to PTI here today that he had made working arrangements with the Socialist Party to contest the general elections in Bengal against the Congress.

Elucidating the arrangements, Dr. Ghosh said that in his talks with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, it had been agreed that the Krishok-Mazdoor Party and the Socialist Party will not set up candidates against each other where either party's candidate had a clear chance of success against a Congress candidate. Similar arrangements were likely to be made with the Forward Bloc and the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

Dr. Ghosh, who arrived here yesterday to address the annual conference of the Peoples Congress, ruled out the possibility of any such election alliance with the Communist Party as the party was believed to have extra-territorial loyalty.

Asked whether his party was to be merged with the all-India political party to be formed at the Patna Convention, Dr. Ghosh said: "It is very difficult for me to express any view on this matter at the present juncture. The Executive Committee of my party will be meeting at Calcutta on June 10 where a final decision on this issue will be taken."

KRIPALANI'S CHARGE *AGAINST GOVT.*

ALLAHABAD, June 9 (UPI): Inaugurating the Jana Congress Conference tonight, Acharya Kripalani said that the people now had a right to turn out the present Congress Government, as it had completely failed to satisfy them. He also asked the Government to resign before they were compelled do so by the people.

Acharya Kripalani in course of a 30-minute speech in Hindi severely criticised the Government for its failure to check corruption and black-marketing in the country.

Acharya Kripalani warned the people that they must be very careful in selecting the new leadership.

Concluding Acharya Kripalani said that men in politics must have honesty. "Those in power may have prestige and money at their disposal, but if the masses believe in our words and deeds, they will come with us.

Dr. P. C. Ghose, leader of the Bengal Krishak Proja Party, next addressed the conference.

Shri S. K. D. Paliwal, who presided over the conference did not make any speech tonight.

Invitations To Gujerat

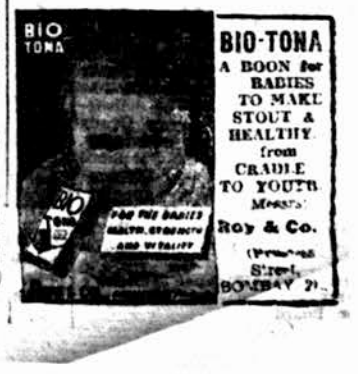
AHMEDABAD, June 9 (UPI): Eleven invitations have been issued by Acharya Kripalani to Congressmen and others in Gujerat and Saurashtra to attend the Patna Conference convened by him on the sixteenth and seventeenth June.

Prominent among those who have been invited are Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Puratan Buch and Mr. Indulal Yajnik.

Khedut Sangh Invited To Patna Convention

SURAT, June 9, (PTI): The Gujerat Khedut Sangh, an organisation claiming to represent small holders, has been invited to send its representatives to the Patna Convention convened by Acharya Kripalani.

Mr. Pragjibhai Desai, President of the Sangh, is expected among others to attend the session.



HE WANTS ROLE OF GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, June 9 (PTI): A wizened and bare-gummed Indian employee of a British oil company here is hoping to become world famous film star in the role of Mahatma Gandhi.

After 40 years as an office clerk, the 64-year-old Lakshmi Chand has written offering his services to an American film company which is advertising for an actor to play the leading role in a film of Mahatmaji's life.

Bespectacled, shaven-headed Lakshmi Chand, draped in white sheet and leaning on a stave, attracts crowds wherever he goes because of his likeness to Mahatma Gandhi.

"By the way the people are attracted to me I feel the mantle of Mahatma has fallen on my shoulders" he told PTI correspondent with a benevolent and toothless Gandhian smile.

"By playing this role in the film I would spread abroad Gandhiji's gospel to world," he added.

BHAVE PLEADS FOR NEW DEAL

Hoarded Wealth Demoralises Society

HYDERABAD (Dn), June 9 (PTI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave who has been on a walking tour of the 'disturbed' areas of Telengana since April 16 concluded his tour at Mancherial three days ago.

Addressing a large gathering at Huzurabad, Acharya Vinoba Bhave said that wealth, women and fame demoralised men and brought about their degradation. The institution of marriage had regularised sex relations but no limit had been prescribed for the acquisition and hoarding of wealth. The absence of such a limit had brought about a crisis in human society, he declared. He expressed the view that communism could be got rid of only if property relations are reorganised on moral basis and a limit prescribed on how much a man could acquire and hoard.

NEHRU DEMANDS FORMULA

Deputation On Linguistic Provinces

NEW DELHI, June 9 (PTI).

The question of formation of linguistic provinces as early as possible was raised by a deputation of members of Parliament which waited on Prime Minister Nehru today.

The deputation included Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. B. S. Hiray, Mr. Deogirikar, Mr. Nijalingappa, Mr. Munavalli, Mr. U. S. Mallayya and Mr. Kala Venkatarao.

The members said that a definite conclusion might be reached on the principle before Parliament reassembled in August.

The Prime Minister is reported to have asked the deputationists to come with certain definite proposals.

The members would be meeting shortly to work out details among themselves and are expected to prevent tentative plans to Mr. Nehru by next month.

Iran's Reply To Truman Ready

TEHERAN, June 9 (UPA): A reply to President Truman's letter to the Iranian Government has been prepared and will be delivered to Ambassador Henry Grady shortly, Radio Teheran said today.

British Ambassador Shepherd called today on Premier Mohammed Mossadegh who has appointed Finance Minister Mohammed Varasteh and Kasem Hassibi to confer with the British delegation here.

Hassibi is the Finance Ministry's representative on the Nationalisation Board.

GUJERAT P.C.C. CHIEF ON DANGS ISSUE DECISION

Nothing To Do With Question Of Linguistic Provinces

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

MR. Morarji Desai, when questioned on the Three-man Committee's decision on the Dangs issue said that he would abide by the decision of the Committee. He believed in discipline, and as such, it would be wrong to oppose any constitutional decision.

LARGER ISSUE

NEW DELHI: Mr. Kaniayalal N. Desai, M P, President of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee in the speech on the decision on the issue of Dangs in favour of Maharashtra said:

"I do not rise to oppose the amendment moved by my friend Mr. Shankerroa Dev, but I owe it to myself and to the House to say a few words to explain why I accept it.

"We wish to make it clear that our decision is concerned solely with the formation of constituencies for the next General Election.

It has nothing whatsoever to do with the larger question as to whether, in the event of linguistic provinces being formed in the Bombay State, the Dangs should be part of Gujerat or Maharashtra. That is a matter foreign to the decision of the limited questions referred to us and will have to be independently examined if and when it arises. Our decision should not be deemed to prejudice that issue in any way."

In view of this, I hope, the Committee's decision will not be interpreted by anybody to mean anything more than what it expressly says.

Commerce Body Surprised

AHMEDABAD: The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce expressed surprise today at the award of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee linking Dangs with Nasik district for election purpose.

The Committee stated that the Award which was against the decision of the Central Cabinet and the order of the President would have far reaching effect on the future relation of Dang with Gujarat.

Gujerat Editors' Protest

AHMEDABAD, June 9 (UPI.)

The following statement has been issued under the signatures of Mr N C Bodiwalla, Editor Sandesh', Mr Indravadan Thakor Editor 'Gujerat Samachar' and Mr. Kakabhai Kothari editor 'Prabhat'.

"The award on the Dang by Tekchand Committee is amazing. It has stunned Gujerat.

The Maharashtra's planned propaganda has achieved its end eclipsing truth and justice. Maharashtra's victory is not due to the inherent strength of its case, it is a victory to Gujerat Congress Samiti's inexcusable lukewarm attitude and resultant weakness in publicising properly Gujerat's claim on Dang. It is betrayal of Gujerat by the Gujerat Congress.

"After giving the history of the Dang question, the statement says "Tekchand Committee owes an explanation to the public how it can give its award favouring the Maharashtra, inspite of the overwhelming volume of facts and opinions in favour of Gujerat?

Gujerat demands the immediate appointment of a Boundary Commission which should, after proper scientific enquiry, decide on the question of the Dang. Till then, there should be maintenance of "Status Quo".

Four-Legged Chicken

LAHORE, June 9 (PTI): A four-legged chicken has been hatched alive in a house on the Mall.

One pair of legs is perfectly normal; the other is placed further back along the body.

The chicken is doing well except that it is not able to use one of its normal legs.

Mr. Ramnath, Managing Director of Industrial Finance Corporation of India. He has been appointed the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

Europe-Wide Search For Diplomats

LONDON, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Fifteen thousand detectives in Western Europe from Sicily to Stockholm joined today in the hunt for the two Foreign Office officials—A Donald McLean and Guy Burgess who have been missing since May 25.

In addition security authorities in Greece and Egypt took up the hunt.

He head of the British Foreign Office news department Mr. William Ridsdale answering questions by reporters today reiterated earlier statements that no secret documents of any kind were missing.

MORE ABOUT MISSING DIPLOMATS

One of the three telegrams ostensibly sent by the two missing British diplomats to their families in England came from Rome, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

But he added that none of the originals of the telegrams was in the handwriting of either Donald MacLean, Foreign Office head of American affairs, or Guy Burgess, Far Eastern expert.

Disclosures about the telegrams came as thousands of agents traced the moves of the diplomats.

"LURED"

The spokesman declined to comment on speculation ranging from the theory that the men were trying to flee through the Iron Curtain to Russia to one theory that they were lured to Paris and kidnapped. However he said, "If everyone thinks MacLean knew the secret of the atomic bomb, I can assure them he did not. In the nature of his work he dealt only with subjects of political character. But both men were believed to have full knowledge of secret Anglo-American exchanges on such subjects as the proposed Big Four conference, Atlantic treaty, Korean war and a Japanese peace treaty.

However, they were known to have travelled to France together.

U. N. MISSION OF PEACE

Mr. Andrew Cordier (second from left), M. Dragoslav Protitch (fifth) and Miss Marion Berry of the U. N. Secretariat, whose departure from Tokyo for India revived speculation on possible negotiations for a cease-fire in Korea, photographed at Palam Airport on June 7 on their arrival by a BOAC plane.

REDS MAKE MAJOR WITHDRAWALS

Chorwon Abandoned

TOKYO, June 9 (UPA).

THE Chinese Communists have started a major retreat from the two southern anchors of their iron triangle redoubt in Central Korea, front dispatches reported early today, writes Earnest Hoberecht, UPA Staff Correspondent.

UPA War Correspondent William Burson on the West central front reported that the Communists started Saturday to abandon the southeastern corner of their redoubt in the retreat from Kumhwa towards Kumsong, 11 miles to the northeast, and 29 miles north of the 38th Parallel.

Other front dispatches said the Chinese Reds appeared to have abandoned Chorwon, southwestern anchor point.

At the approaches to Kumbwa and Chorwon the Reds were fighting delaying actions which varied from intensive to merely token resistance.

STAND OR DIE

KOREA,: North Korean soldiers, with orders to stand or die, repelled Allied attacks northwest of Inje today but United Nations troops made slight gains elsewhere along this sector of the front.

Some advances were made around the eastern tip of the Hwachon reservoir and north of Inje.

The front along the Korean coast remained relatively quiet.

Early Saturday the Reds made three costly counter-attacks northwest of Inje. Grenade tossing United Nations troops threw them back.

Allied artillery pounded Communist held ridges all day adding to the heavy casualties the North Koreans have suffered in their six days fight to block the United Nations advance.

Main Chinese forces appeared today to have abandoned beleaguered Chorwon, southwest anchor of the Central Korean Iron Triangle, and fallen back to a new defence line farther north, writes Earnestt Hoberecht, UPA Staff Correspondent.

WITHDRAW U. N. TROOPS

LONDON: Documents purporting to show the existence of an Anglo-American war prisoners Peace Committee behind the Communist lines in Korea were shown to pressmen here tonight by a 44-year old novelist daughter a British clergyman, just back from a visit to Korea. Dr Monica Felton told pressmen that as a result of her visit she thought that all United Nations troops should be withdrawn from Korea.

Dr. Felton produced copies of personal statements by American and British prisoners of war. There were about half a dozen from "captured American soldiers" including a lengthy statement from an American officer called Major Paul V. Liles.

NO NEW MOVE ON KOREAN WAR

LONDON, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): General [illegible] today in London about the [illegible] Korea ceasefire "no more than some time".

"We have always been changing [illegible] on political aims in Korea and these are probably still on between our State Department and your (British) Foreign Office" he said at a press conference.

General [illegible]ley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chief of Staff referred to reports of new proposals for a cease-fire and said to the best of my memory I did not even [illegible] to Mr. Shinwell (British Defence Minister) about that subject at all. As a matter of fact we do not discuss it with the Chiefs of Staff. It is a Foreign Office subject and must be treated at that level.

Questioned on progress in Western Europe, General Bradley said: "I would not say I am completely satisfied with any of it, including our own progress at home. Asked as an military expert if he thought Greece and Turkey should be included as full members of the Atlantic Pact, the General declined: "from the military point of view, I would like as much strength to be integrated into our collective defence as possible. The more strength we have tied together the better".

U. N. OFFICIALS IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, June 9 (PTI): Mr. Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Mr. Protich, Principal Director of the Department of the Security Council Affairs arrived here from Delhi today.

The two U. N. officials called on Kashmir Premier Sheikh Abdullah in the afternoon and had nearly two hours talk with him.

They had informal talks also with the United Nations military observers who are now in Srinagar. They are expected to leave for Rawalpindi tomorrow.

Pak Army Officers Turn Approvers

'PINDI' CONSPIRACY CASE

LAHORE, June 9 (PTI): Two junior army officers arrested for alleged complicity in the Rawalpindi conspiracy case, have turned approvers, it is reliably learnt.

The Pakistan Government has appointed five lawyers to defend the five accused who have requested the Government to engage lawyers on their behalf.

A press bulletin approved by the special tribunal will be released from Hyderabad (Sind) after every hearing of the case there.

The hearing will begin on June 15, when Mr. A. K. Brohi, chief prosecuting counsel will open the prosecution case. Evidence will be recorded from June 18.

STUDENTS' LEADER ARRESTED

Mr. Qurban Tahir, Vice-President of the Punjab (P) Democratic Students' Federation, was arrested in Gujrat on Wednesday. It is not yet known whether his arrest was in connection with the general round-up of Communists and other leftists in the country.

State-wide co-operative farming might be introduced in Kashmir in the near future.

An indication of this was given today by Bakshi Ghulam Mihammed, the States Deputy Premier.

Rangoon Firemen Save World Famous Pagoda

RANGOON, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Booted firemen with hose-pipes broke religious tradition by entering the world famous high Shwe Dagon Pagoda here today to save it from complete destruction.

They got the blaze under control in four hours, but not before it had gutted seven prayer halls (chapels) of 326 foot high gilded-bell shaped structure.

Cause of the fire was unknown.

Built about 2,500 years ago the Pagoda is 1355 feet in circumference and is one of the man made wonders of the world.

Sensational Turn In 'Garreton Case'

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S MOVE TO DROP NAME OF DIPLOMAT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE hearing of the "Garreton Case" took an unexpected turn this evening when the Public Prosecutor made an application for the "removal" of Don Manuel Garreton, former Chilean diplomat from the case "for political reasons".

When the hearing commenced this afternoon, Mr. N. K. Petigara, Public prosecutor, made an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to "remove" Garreton from the case. His request, he said, was based on four grounds: firstly, Garreton had already made a material statement in the case: secondly, instructions had been received from the Government of India that on political considerations the Indian Government had told the Government of Chile that he would not be detained in India longer than necessary having regard to his high ambassadorial status: thirdly, the Government of India wished to maintain and preserve friendly relations with the country he was representing and lastly the Government of India did not desire that he should suffer incarceration in India.

Mr. Petigara made it clear that though he was making that application for the removal of Garreton from the case, it did not mean that the charge against Guy de Passardiere, the principal accused in the case, would also be removed. The case against him will continue.

POLITICAL REASONS

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, thereupon asked Mr. Petigara what distinction he made between the two. Mr. Petigara said that the application was being made only on political grounds and not on the strength or weakness of it.

Mr. Brown replied that law and justice applied equally to everybody, high or low. He said he found it difficult to grant the application when the case against Passardiere was to be continued. Both of them stood charged in the case under the same offence, and it was difficult to differentiate between the two for purposes of "removal".

Mr. Brown said that it was advisable on the part of the Public Prosecutor to refer the matter to the Government of India and find out the position.

Mr. Petigara thereupon agreed to refer the request of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Government of India in the light of the observations made by him and ascertain if the Government was willing to remove Passardiere also from the case, since the conditions applied to both the accused.

Mr. E. B. Ghaswalla, Counsel for Passardiere, intervening said that he had no objection to the removal of 'Garreton' from the case, but if that case was removed, it was logical that the case for Passardiere also should be removed. If it was known to the Prosecution that such an application was likely to be made during the proceedings of the case, it could have been made much earlier without going through so much evidence.

ADJOURNED

The case was then adjourned till the 14th inst. to give sufficient time to the Public Prosecuto rto approach the Government of India for necessary clarification in the light of observations made in the Court.

Earlier during the day, the Prosecution concluded evidence from the witnesses. Mr. A. H. Kyte, Collector of Central Excise, who is the complainant in the case was the last to be examined. Mr. Kyte said that he was authorised by the Government of Ondia to file the case against Guy de la Passardiehe and Don Manuel Garreton on March 13, 1951. He said that Passardiere was brought to him by the Police and he had made two statements in his presence, and submitted the statements to the Court.

Mr Ghaswalla raised an objection that no confession by a person to a Police Officer while he is in police custody could be proved against him.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate upheld the objection.

Deputy Inspector Kane who was examined earlier by the Prosecution recounted how he had posed as a receptionist in the Airline Hotel where Garreton was staying and shadowed his movements. He was helped by Inspectors Hewson and Khan. He said that he had intercepted two cables one for Passardiere the other for Garreton.

Garreton asked by the Magistrate the postponement of the decision on the application said that he appreciated the attitude of the Court "Even if the decision is to be delayed I will not place the responsibility for it on Your Worship."

Futher hearing of the case will be resumed on June 14.

HEAVY RAINS IN ASSAM

Traffic Dislocated

GAUHATI, June 9 (PTI): Heavy and widespread downpour during the past few days have caused floods, landslides and cracks in the hills, dislocating rail and road traffic in several parts of Assam according to reports coming in through the meagre and uncertain communication system in the state.

Rail traffic between Badarpur and Lumding on the hill section of the Assam railway has been suspended due to heavy slips and cracks at various places and flooding of a tunnel. About one hundred feet of the track has sunk between Haflong and lower Haflong hill stations according to reports reaching the railway headquarters here.

Train services between Dangari and Saikhoa Ghat on the Saikhoa Ghat-Nakum Section of the Assam Railway have also been suspended due to floods.

Red Shot Dead

HYDERABAD, June 9 (PTI): Masnu Buchaya stated to be a member of a "Communist Dalam" and responsible for eight murders, was shot dead on June 8 during combing operations against anti-social elements by the police in Byram forest, Warangal district, it was officially learnt here today.

Miss Meera Haldipur who secured the first prize in Music in the B.A. Exam. of Nathibhai Thakersey Women's University.

MUJPUR VILLAGE WINS PRIZE

BARODA, June 9 (PTI): Mr. L. C. Dalal, Collector of Baroda, awarded prize money of rupees 5,000 to Mujpur village of Padra taluka, at a meeting of leading citizens, cultivators and officials here last evening.

Mujpur village won this prize for the largest sale of foodgrains to Government from any single village of the district in the year 1950.

Speaking on the occasion, the Collector urged cultivators to make "grow more food" a religion with them and to follow the precepts of Mahatma Gandhi in their daily life.

Why Passports Were Refused

DELHI EXPLAINS

NEW DELHI, June 9.

The following press note has been issued:—The Government of India have seen a statement in the press to the effect that all kinds of difficulties are created for those who wish to travel to the U.S.S.R. This statement is not correct. As a matter of fact passports have recently been issued to a number of Indian nationals who have been invited or who desired to go to the U.S.S.R. Passports were refused only in a few cases for particular reasons applying to the individuals concerned. Among those to whom passports to visit the U.S.S.R. have been issued are a number of Government servants.

DUTIABLE GOODS IN PAK ENVOY'S JEEP

Two Indian's Arrested Under Detention Act

JULLUNDUR, June 9 (PTI): Mr. Dougal, proprietor of a local hotel and Mr. Rajender Kumar, a local businessman have been detained under the Preventive Detention Act in connection with the reported discovery of some dutiable goods from a jeep belonging to Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner's office.

The car, on April 23, was on its way to Lahore, it is stated with the usual diplomatic immunity in regard to its load. When the car was stopped by local police and a Customs Officer on the Grand Trunk Road, three officials of the Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner's office are alleged to have resisted police enquiry and used force. As a result of it a police constable received minor injuries.

The incident was the subject of a question in Parliament recently.

Two businessmen of Amritsar were also detained recently by the Police.

RIVAL REDS CLASH; 24 KILLED IN RANGOON

RANGOON, June 9 (PTI-Reuter). Twenty-four Communist leaders and several followers have been killed in clashes between rival Communist groups in the Pyapon area, 40 miles south of Rangoon, according to an army communique today.

One group, eager to surrender to Government troops, seized arms and turned on their comrades who refused to give themselves up, the army said.

Burglars Throw Bombs: Police Officer Injured

CALCUTTA, June 9 (PTI): A sub-inspector of police was injured in a scuffle with some burglars at Howrah last night.

The burglers were about to break open the E. I. Railway dispensary at Howrah maidan when they were challenged by a party of police. They threw some bombs. The police then fired one round, without injuring anybody. They later arrested two persons, while the other escaped covering their retreat by throwing some more bombs.

The proposed Communist convention in Hyderabad state has now been postponed, according to a statement issued by Mr. Lakshminarayana Reddy and three others who are members of the Preparatory Committee of the convention.

PARLIAMENT CONCLUDES LONGEST SESSION

Ration Cut To Be Restored Only When Stock Position Improves

NEW DELHI, June 9.

THE third and the longest session of Parliament concluded today after making agreed modifications in the President's order delimiting Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies.

The house has been in session since November 14, with a six-week recess.

The next session is expected to begin in the first week of August, there are already thirty-five pending bills.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Deputy Minister for Food, Mr. Thirumal Rao, today placed a statement on the table of the House which contained answers to several questions by members relating to food.

The chances of the restoration of the ration cut introduced on account of food shortage, the statement said, depended on the stock position. The ration cut would be restored as soon as the stock position permitted; but no definite commitment could be made in view of the prevailing distress in certain parts of the country, the statement said.

According to the information contained in the statement, milo and no jowar was imported. During 1950 the quantity of milo imported was 244,000 tons.

The production of jowar in Madhya Pradesh during 1950-51 was 868,000 tons as compared to 893,000 tons in 1949-50.

The net area under cultivation in India during 1948-49 was 245.9 million acres as against 245.2 million acres during the previous year.

SUGAR ALLOTMENTS

The allotment of sugar to aerated water factories in different parts of the country, the statement said, was made by the State Governments and the Government of India were not aware of the actual quantities of sugar supplied by the states to those factories. The quality of sugar allotment to the Coca Cola factry in Delhi since it went into production in October, 1950, was 97 tons for consumption upto the end of July 1951.

The statement also revealed that the total value of foodgrains imported into India from various foreign countries during 1949-50 was worth about Rs 10.789 lakhs. The countries from which foodgrains were imported were Canada, USA, Australia, Argentina, Pakistan, Russia, Egypt, Italy, Burma, Thailand, Iraq, Turkey, Moroceo and Yugoslavia.

LOAN TO BENGAL

A loan of Rs. 17.23 lakhs and a grant of Rs 1.06 lakhs had been sanctioned to West Bengal by the Central Government during 1950-51 for their fishery schemes.

India was not self-sufficient in cocoanut oil produced in the country to meet their domestic and industrial consumption, the statement said. The production of cocoanut oil in the country during 1941-42 and 1949-50 were 1,73,000 tons and 1 00,000 tons, respectively.

The statement also contained the information that since the trade agreement with Pakistan, 26,650 tons of rice had bee nreceived from Pakistan up to the middle of April, 1951.

SULPHUR DEPOSITS

Small quantities of bacterial deposits of sulphur had been found in the Masulipatam coast, Madras, said Mr Sri Prakasa in reply to A. C. Guha in Parliament today.

Mr Sri Prakasa said that in 1949 the Government of India had permitted the Burma Oil Company to export some of its machinery to East Pakistan. The oil bearing tract of Patkoria Hills in Assam had been a constant "worry", he said, because the dividing line between Pakistan and India was not yet clear either under Radcliff Award or Bagge Award. The Governments were trying to fix the line and steps were being taken in this regard.

TAX REVENUE

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of State (Finance) told Pandit M. D. Upadhyaya that the revenue collections from indirect taxation in 1950-51 would be about Rs. 219.14 crores, and from direct taxation Rs. 166.78 crores. In 1951-52, the revenue collections from indirect taxations were expected to be Rs 239.25 crores and from direct taxation, about Rs 187.39 crores.

The Tax Investigation Committee, which had been set up by the Government, would examine the tax paying capacity of the people and determine whether incidence of taxation was fair and equitable.

The Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said that though precise data were not available regarding the rate of capital formation in India, the fact was that the debenture flotation in 1950 had been more successful than in the previous year. Another indication was that the amount applied for in regard to the issue of capital was Rs. 72.68 crores in 1949 and Rs. 85.09 crores in 1950. It showed that there was slight improvement.

Parliament adjourned sine die at 5 p.m. today.

ANOTHER ELECTION HURDLE CLEARED

Another major legal hurdle in the way of holding General Elections was cleared today when Parliament concluded its consideration of the delimitation orders of the President and modified them. The Bill relating to the conduct of elections and other cognate matters was passed by Parliament last Thursday.

The House, which sat for 30 minutes in the afternoon also to complete its work, agreed to a number of amendments to the President's order in regard to each state. The orders will now have force subject to these modifications. The Speaker was authorised by the House to carry out consequential and other formal changes in the orders.

The next important step for holding the General Elections, namely the final publication of the electoral rolls constituency-wise, is expected to be taken up by the State Governments immediately.

The framing of rules under the Representation of the People (No. 2) Bill, another important step for clearing the decks, is being taken up by the Government immediately. It is expected that the rules will be ready by the end of June.

Relief To D. P.s: Bill In Parliament

NEW DELHI, June 9 (PTI): Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation, introduced a bill in Parliament today to make certain temporary provisions for the relief of displaced persons from indebtedness, pending further legislation on the subject.

BOMBAY TO HAVE A MODERN BAKERY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay may soon have a modern bakery with a capacity to use 30 tons of wheat per day and catering to meet the needs of principal cities and towns in the state.

A spokesman of the Bombay Bakery Owners' Association said it was intended to float a limited concern with a capital of Rs. 36 lakhs subscription being open only to bakers.

The city's present bread output is around 90,000 loaves per day. Under the new plan bread will be prepared in more hygienic conditions and the cost is expected to be lower.

Enquiry Into M. Ps Conduct

The Parliamentary Committee which has been set up to enquire into the conduct of Mr. H.G. Mudgal M.P. met here today for a few minutes under the chairmanship of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

It was decided that the Committee should meet either towards the end of this month or early next month at Bombay to hold regular enquiry.

Offer To Neogy

NEW DELHI, June 9 (UPI): Mr. K. C. Neogy, former Commerce Minister of India has been offered the chairmanship of the Finance Commission which is to be set up shortly.

2 Brutal Murders In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two brutal murders were committed in the city today. Surendra Bhalerao, a 25-year-old employee of Khatau Mills was stabbed by a person near Byculla Bridge as he was returning home at about 7-15 p.m. today. Bhalerao was rushed to J.J. hospital where he succumbed to his injuries soon after admission.

The Byculla police have arrested a man alleged to be the assailant.

Sultan Shabuddin a Pathan aged 35 years was stabbed while he was walking along the road near Zakaria Masjid by an unknown person. Sultan who received seven stab wounds died on his way to hospital. The Dongri police are making investigations.

VARAD'S ASSAILANT STILL AT LARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The alleged assailant of Mr. C. V. Varad who is described to be a hireling of some persons, is reported to be still at large. After stabbing Mr Varad on Tuesday night the assailant is said to have escaped from the scene in a taxi and got into a train. He is somewhere in Uttar Pradesh where a Bombay police officer has gone to arrest him.

In the meantime, the Bombay police have arrested three persons on suspicion in connection with the offence and are making further investigations.

Mr. Varad is making satisfactory progress in Harkisondts Hospital and is now reported to be out of danger. A number of prominent Congressmen and social workers called on Mr. Varad in the hospital today.

Although there was no official confirmation, it is understood that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has asked for a detailed report on the investigations into the stabbing of Mr. Varad.

U. S. KID'S GIFTS TO INDIAN CHILDREN

Kher Makes Formal Presentation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher said here today that the basic principle underlying any international exchange of gifts amongst children was to 'encourage goodwill and friendship among children of all nations."

The Chief Minister was making a formal presentation of the second instalment of gifts received from American boys and girls sent by the 'World Friendship Among Children' organisation at a function organised by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari at Convocation Hall today.

Mr. Kher hoped that through the 'sharing of gifts, letters, ideas and objectives' the children 'would be imbued with the idea of personal responsibilities towards the people of the world, in which they would be allowed to live in peace'. He said about 20 schools and Balkan-ji-Bari units from all parts of the State participated in the exchange of gifts scheme which was initiated in 1948. "For these presents, the size and cost are not important for they serve as tokens of friendship."

The gifts were meant for distribution to the children who needed them badly in all parts of India, through the different Balkanji-Bari units. The Chief Minister said that it was most appropriate that the American children should send the gifts on the occasion of Christmas and the Indian children should reciprocate the gesture by sending presents at the time of Divali, which was a correspondent national festival day for them.

Children of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari presented some songs and dances on the occasion.

GADGIL TO VISIT BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, June 9 (PTI): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works Production and Supply, will leave Delhi for Bombay on Sunday night by air.

He will leave for Poona on Monday evening and undertake a fortnight's tour of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Tandon-Ranga Talks

NEW DELHI, June 9 (UPI): Prof. N. G. Ranga had an hour's talk today with the Congress President at the latter's request, presumably in connection with his resignation from the Congress.

Calcutta National Bank Affairs

APPEAL TO MERGE IT WITH AN INDIAN BANK

BOMBAY, Saturday: A depositors' meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Calcutta National Bank now in moratorium, held today under the presidentship of Sardar Pratap Singh, a member of the A I C C passed a resolution urging upon the directors of the Bank and the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India "to force the management to merge the Bank with some other Indian Bank." The resolution described the position of the Bank as "not so hopeless."

Copies of the resolution were sent to the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of Bengal, the Chairman of the Calcutta National Bank, and two other M Ps from Bengal, Mr. A C Guha and Pandit Lakshmi Kanta and two M Ps from Bombay. Mr. K. M. Munshi and Prof. K T Shah requesting them to take immediate steps for the merger of the Bank with some other Indian Bank.

Sensation In Assam Secretariat

SHILLONG, June 9 (UPI): A Khadi-clad man with Gandhi cap created sensation in the Assam Secretariat today when he struck the Under-Secretary to the Finance Department, Mr. Indrakanto Das, with a sharp weapon causing grievous wound on his person.

It is stated that the man who came to see Mr. Das entered his office room and attacked him from behind. When alarm being raised, assistants from adjacent rooms rushed to the spot and found Mr. Das lying in a pool of blood. He was removed to hospital where his condition is reported to be causing anxiety.

The assailant was overpowered and made over to the police. A kukri was found in his possession.

Further police investigation is proceeding.

Legendry Malay Guerilla Killed

SINGAPORE, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Baba Bin Yong, a notorious Malay guerilla with 20,000 straits dollars on his head, was one of five terrorists killed in Malacca by security forces today.

Legend had it in Malacca that Baba was invulnerable and scores of sceptical Malays called at the police station to see his body and to make sure he was really dead.

Tamilnad Communist Meeting

MADRAS, June 9 (PTI): A convention of the Tamilnad Committee of the Communist Party, attended by about 40 delegates and fraternal delegates from Andhra, French India and Kolar Gold Fields, was held here today to discuss the Party's election manifesto.

Mr. A. K. Gopalan, member of the All-India Election Committee of the Communist Party of India, inaugurated the conference.

Bhargava For Delhi

SIMLA, June 9 (UPI):

Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Chief Minister Punjab has been summoned to Delhi to meet the Congress President there on Monday. He is leaving tomorrow afternoon.

Stop Press

KUMAR AND MISS GIBSON BEATEN IN FINAL

MANCHESTER, June 9.

Naresh Kumar, India, and Miss A. Gibson, the United States negro champion, were beating in the final of the mixed doubles in the Northern Lawn Tennis Championships.

They went down 6-2; 3-6; 6-3 to the American pair Hal Burrows and Miss Beverly Baker.

BRAHMA PUTRA RISING

DIBRUGARH, June 9 (PTI): The river Brahmaputra has recorded a sharp rise by 20 inches during the last 24 hours.

Six villages on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra have been flooded causing great distress to the local population. Boat communication between Dibrugarh and the flood-affected villages remains suspended since Thursday

Women's University Exam. Results

B. A. Degree

218 candidates appeared for this examination, out of whom 132 passed: 45 in Second Class, 67 in Third Class and 20 in Pass Class. The result is 60.5 per cent. The first five are arranged in order of merit; the remaining are given according to seat numbers.

SECOND CLASS:—47 112 4 178 125 8 10 11 14 27 28 31 36 43 45 49 51 59 78 89 91 108 110 130 134 146 164 168 173 174 175 182 183 185 188 189 190 191 192 195 196 197 206 208 215.

THIRD CLASS:—1 3 5 12 13 18 19 21 30 32 33 35 37 39 46 52 54 56 58 60 61 63 64 66 68 69 70 74 81 82 85 87 93 106 109 115 118 121 124 126 127 131 137 139 140 144 151 152 154 155 156 165 166 167 169 176 177 179 181 186 193 202 204 205 207 209 210.

PASS CLASS:—94 95 98 99 100 101 102 105 122 123 157 158 159 160 217 171 199 203 212 214.

The result of R. No. 23 is reserved.

Previous Results declared this year: Mistry Shanta R.—Third Class, Desai Jayashri K.—Third Class.

M. A. Degree

26 candidates appeared for this examination, out of whom 16 passed. The following numbers are arranged according to seat numbers.

SECOND CLASS: 11.

PASS CLASS: 1 2 3 8 9 10 13 14 16 18 19 23 24 25 26.

B. T. Degree

25 candidates appeared for this Examination. The result is as follows. The seat number of each candidate is given.

FIRST CLASS: 2 6 17.

PASS CLASS: 1 5 7 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 19 20 21 23 24 25.

The following number has passed in part 1 only: 4.

SECOND YEAR ARTS

290 Candidates appeared for this examination, out of whom 140 passed: 1 in First Class, 56 in Second Class, 28 in Third Class, 55 in Pass Class. The result is 48.2 per cent. The First five are arranged in order of merit.

FIRST CLASS:—235.

SECOND CLASS:—69 244 220 15 4 6 17 31 32 34 38 43 44 47 48 56 63 64 82 89 90 95 96 97 99 101 103 104 111 113 125 139 142 144 149 151 152 164 166 167 170 171 176 191 192 195 204 223 226 231 233 234 239 248 258 279.

THIRD CLASS:—8 12 20 26 41 49 53 65 94 110 112 288 135 141 145 163 184 206 214 218 219 230 245 249 267 275 277 278

PASS CLASS:—1 2 19 22 25 37 42 52 61 71 78 79 81 87 88 102 105 114 115 287 116 119 120 122 123 124 128 131 136 140 155 160 161 172 180 181 182 183 193 199 201 207 208 212 215 221 225 227 228 240 246 271 280 283 286.

The result of R. No. 29 (Deshpande Sindhubala V.) is reserved.

Previous Results declared this year: Bhadbhade Vimal N.—Third Class, Vakilwala Tarunita J.—Second Class.

FIRST YEAR ARTS

444 candidates appeared for this examination, out of whom 230 passed: 1 in First Class, 55 in second Class, 88 in Third Class and 85 in Pass Class. The result is 51.8 per cent. The first five are arranged in order of merit. The numbers are not given in serial order.

FIRST CLASS:— 2.

SECOND CLASS:— 97 106 280 382 8 9 11 13 19 42 46 52 58 59 101 107 117 121 122 126 127 137 142 144 146 151 156 157 165 166 169 186 435 219 220 226 227 247 254 279 285 286 319 321 337 350 355 361 367 373 375 376 393 402 425

THIRD CLASS:—4 15 20 31 33 35 38 48 50 51 61 63 67 68 69 70 73 75 77 81 82 83 84 88 95 104 111 116 118 119 123 132 134 138 139 140 143 145 150 155 161 162 164 174 176 177 178 179 181 184 191 200 213 214 218 223 225 228 264 277 283 311 313 314 316 318 320 322 325 326 329 333 334 344 349 360 363 364 370 389 381 386 390 397 441 421 424 430.

PASS CLASS:—5 10 16 17 22 25 40 44 49 55 62 66 79 85 87 92 94 96 97 99 109 114 115 133 148 152 158 167 190 196 197 437 221 231 233 234 237 238 240 242 251 253 256 261 262 265 268 272 273 282 284 295 300 301 306 308 440 331 335 338 339 340 346 347 348 351 352 359 365 368 371 372 388 389 392 398 442 407 409 378 417 418 419 420 429 432.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

1173 candidates appeared for this examination, out of whom 545 passed 12 in First class, 255 in Second class and 270 in Pass Class The result is 46.4 per cent. The first five names are arranged in order of merits. The remaining are not given in serial order.

FIRST CLASS: 1178 115 42 1129 316 204 266 350 429 977 1133 1170.

SECOND CLASS 1 7 8 11 13 14 15 17 20 22 23 24 47 50 56 58 60 61 63 78 82 97 103 104 106 107 112 113 117 119 120 122 127 135 136 139 140 141 142 146 149 151 155 158 166 171 173 178 179 192 198 200 207 209 210 216 217 224 231 235 238 251 254 262 280 282 285 289 295 296 301 302 303 306 310 311 313 315 319 323 325 326 332 334 336 338 340 349 351 354 355 356 359 360 363 365 371 372 375 378 1404 387 393 396 404 420 440 447 454 459 463 464 472 475 480 540 548 549 569 595 596 597 600 603 605 607 608 616 618 624 639 645 650 658 663 672 718 720 726 728 736 754 756 757 765 768 769 777 781 782 786 787 794 797 798 802 806 809 820 824 825 830 835 843 848 851 860 903 917 962 965 1054 1055 1056 1062 1067 1086 1093 1094 1095 1097 1099 1104 1105 1106 1107 1120 1121 1122 1124 1125 1127 1128 1130 1132 1135 1136 1137 1139 1140 1142 1143 1145 1146 1148 1149 1152 1153 1160 1161 1162 1173 1174 1176 1179 1183 1190 1193 1197 1198 1201 1202 1203 1418 1419 1209 1215 1217 1219 1222 1236 1244 1248 1281 1283 1288 1289 1291 1293 1295 1297 1299 1312 1314 1315 1317 1325 1326 1349 1355 1364 1366 1369 1375 1377.

PASS CLASS:—3 16 41 69 80 92 96 150 152 153 156 187 193 218 236 243 249 259 267 279 294 318 324 333 343 352 357 362 377 381 383 386 389 409 411 412 433 438 452 453 456 470 476 587 614 623 628 632 640 646 649 651 653 674 717 725 730 743 759 775 808 818 828 840 852 875 904 913 967 970 976 1000 1006 1024 1065 1069 1078 1085 1088 1091 1102 1108 1123 1131 1144 1151 1157 1159 1169 1192 1199 1206 1207 1208 1214 1228 1232 1234 1242 1245 1249 1275 1280 1285 1294 1309 1313 1337 1348 1365 1423 2 10 19 32 43 45 51 52 57 64 67 75 76 79 81 84 87 93 108 109 114 116 118 124 144 145 147 148 154 164 167 182 184 189 191 196 201 202 206 213 214 220 229 232 240 245 246 261 275 277 286 293 309 312 317 322 329 335 361 379 382 1403 390 400 405 446 450 481 543 545 553 554 557 559 560 562 563 565 566 568 570 575 576 578 584 585 590 593 716 604 654 661 721 722 731 732 737 738 747 748 751 758 760 771 772 774 778 788 791 793 796 799 801 811 823 827 831 833 834 837 838 1409 1411 846 969 971 973 979 982 983 1003 1004 1058 1074 1079 1081 1090 1092 1096 1098 1150 1164 1181 1182 1184 1188 1191 1221 1225 1230 1235 1237 1240 1241 1276 1282 1286 1301 1311 1341 1343 1356 1361 1362 1368 1371 1376.

SUPPLEMENTARY

6 29 34 46 48 53 85 162 169 190 221 241 252 276 278 284 300 341 376 384 413 443 462 471 610 619 643 659 679 829 849 885 887 918 980 1057 1083 1180 1200 1216 1227 1310 1334 1358.

SSC EXAMINATION

The numbers are not given in serial order. These students are not eligible for admission to the College.

FIRST CLASS:—429 441 472 645 1026.

SECOND CLASS:—385 387 393 396 404 420 424 428 430 438 440 447 454 459 460 463 464 475 480 485 488 491 493 497 513 515 516 517 522 525 530 595 596 597 600 603 605 608 611 612 607 616 618 624 628 632 639 646 649 650 652 653 658 662 663 668 669 672 674 677 717 689 702 843 848 851 860 865 903 904 917 946 948 987 1006 1013 1019 1029 1032 1041 1042 1048 1052 1118 1207 1209 1210 1250 1252 1253 1263 1265 1267 1375 1377 1379 1388 1390 1391 1392 1398 476.

PASS CLASS:—328 386 389 392 398 403 407 409 411 412 423 427 431 433 434 442 452 453 456 467 470 473 474 482 483 484 487 492 496 504 506 511 514 521 531 537 538 614 620 623 626 627 637 640 651 664 685 709 710 390 400 405 421 446 450 481 486 489 508 604 622 647 654 661 675 678 682 688 693 695 700 701 840 841 850 852 861 874 875 889 891 894 907 908 912 913 932 949 961 1014 1018 1022 1027 1031 1034 1037 1047 1110 1115 845 846 886 923 924 931 934 945 1417 1206 1208 1211 1212 1258 1264 1381 1384 1394 1397 1399 1212 1376 1378 1426 915 942 992 882.

Award Of Prizes

B. A. EXAMINATION

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZE: Laijawala Krishna H. (47) of S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay.

KARVE JUBILEE GUJARATI PRIZE: Laijawala Krishna H. (47) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay.

KARVE JUBILEE MARATHI PRIZE: Darbhe Vimal S. (178), a private candidate from Poona.

VIMALA G. DESAI MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR VOLUNTARY GUJARATI: Choksi Pragnya N. (125), of the Maharani Chimnabai Mahila Pathashala, Baroda.

N. G. DESHPANDE ENGLISH PRIZE: Sachinwala Perin D. (78) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA TILAK LIBRARY BASRAH. TILAK PRIZE FOR PSYCHOLOGY: Divided equally between Apte Malati S. (4), a private candidate from Bombay and Marfatia Kumud C. (52) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay.

B. T. DRAVID SANSKRIT PRIZE: Kapadia Rohini R. (112), of the S. L. U. Gujarat Mahila Pathshala, Ahmedabad.

MAZE RAMAYAN SOCIOLOGY PRIZE: Divided equally between Shah Sushisa H. (121), of the S. L. U. Gujarat Mahila Pathashala, Ahmedabad and Ambekar Sindhu R. (173), of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

VIMALA G. DESAI MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR DRAWING: Wakharkar Indumati D. (91) a private candidate from Bombay.

MAGANGAURI KAJI PRIZE: Laijawala Krishna H. (47), of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay.

PROF. V. M. JOSHI PSYCHOLOGY PRIZE: Shimpi Sarala R. (196) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

KASHIMAI AND SON MADHAV. RAO SARAF PRIZE FOR VOLUNTARY MARATHI: Divided equally between Apte Malati S. (4), a private candidate from Bombay, and Athalye Kusum D. (174), private candidate from Poona.

NARAYAN BAPUJI JOSHI PRIZE FOR VOLUNTARY HISTORY: Javdekar Leela P. (31), a private candidate from Bombay.

SHAMALABAI MAJGAONKAR MUSIC PRIZE: Haldipur Meera A. (28), of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay.

S. Y. A. EXAMINATION

LOKAMANYA TILAK COMPULSORY MARATHI PRIZE: Javdekar Sushila G. (234), of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

GOVINDJI THACKERSEY MOOLJI PRIZE FOR VOLUNTARY GUJARATI: Chauhan Bhanuben J. (17), a private candidate from Bombay.

MRS. BHIKUBAI JALUNDHWALA PRIZE FOR COMPULSORY ENGLISH: Joag Sharawati M. (235), of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

MATUSHRI LAXMIBAI KALE PRIZE FOR VOLUNTARY MARATHI: Patkar Indumati G. (248), of the S. N. D. Thackersey College Women, Poona.

F. Y. A. EXAMINATION

SOU. BANUBAI VISHVANATH SALVEKAR DOMESTIC SCIENCE PRIZE: Advani Keksi P. (2), of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay.

KARMARKAR COMPULSORY MARATHI PRIZE: Divided equally between Joshi Kamal V. (57), a private candidate from Bombay, and Apte Mohini K. (260), of the Maharani Chimnabai Mahila Pathashala, Baroda

VANICHAND J. MODI PRIZE: Advani Keksi P. (2), of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

GADKARI MEMORIAL MARATHI PRIZE: Bhide Leela B. (1133) of the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala Poona.

CHIMUBAI NAGARKAR PRIZE Limaye Shakuntala V. (1178) of the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Poona provided the candidate joins the College for further study.

SATYABHAMABAI RANADE DOMESTIC SCIENCE MEDAL: Isadwe Vimal B. (1129) of the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Poona.

SHREEMATI LILABAI VITHALDAS THACKERSEY PRIZE: Limaye Shankuntala V. (1178) of the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Poona, provided the candidate joins the College for further study.

First LL. B. Exam. Results

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

The following candidates have passed the First LL.B. examination of the Bombay University held in April 1951.

FIRST CLASS:—No. 171

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 2 9 12 13 23 24 25 26 27 32 34 37 43 46 47 52 54 55 59 61 62 64 75 81 84 86 87 89 90 91 93 94 95 100 104 107 109 114 118 119 124 126 130 132 134 137 141 142 145 149 152 155 161 168 172 173 174 175 182 185 186 192 197 198 211 221 222 225 228 231 234 235 236 249 253 256 257 258 259 265 270 274 278 281.

PASS CLASS:—Nos. 180 285 286 291 295 297 300 301 302 303 307 310 312 320 322 324 334 335 340 344 345 359 363 366 367 368 369 380 387 392 397 401 402 403 412 416 417 419 425 427 435 436 441 442 443 444 449 450 461 467 470 471 478 479 483 484 490 493 496 498 503 504 505 510 512 520 528 529 538 545 547 548 550 551 556 557 563 564 568 573 576 579 580 581 582 586 591 592 606 624 627.

The following unsuccessful candidate has been allowed to keep terms for the Second LL.B., Examination:—No. 354.

The result of candidate No. 625 is held in reserve.

The Scholarship, Prize and Medals are awarded as under:—

1. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize to No. 249.
2. The Sorab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship to No. 171.
3. The Arunaditya Vishnu K. Dhurandhar Gold Medal to No. 171

The Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship will be declared later.

Results Of M. Sc. Examination

The following candidates have passed the M.Sc. (other than Mathematics) examination of the Bombay University held in May 1951.

FIRST CLASS: No:—61.

SECOND CLASS: Nos:—28 32 35 36 37 47 48 52 55 58 63.

PASS CLASS: Nos:—27 30 31 33 41 42 45 46 51 53 62.

Results of candidates Nos. 1-26 will be declared later.

GRAINS FOR SEEDS

Ban Relaxed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to remove the difficulty that some cultivators have been experiencing in obtaining maize, sundhia jowar, ordinary jowar and bajri for bona fide sowing purposes in the coming Kharif season, the Government of Bombay has removed the ban on the sale and movement of these grains by, and in favour of, agriculturists for seed purposes, as shown below:

Maize:—Quanities not exceeding two maunds within and to the districts of Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Kheda and Baroda upto June 30, 1951.

Sundhia jowar:—Quantities not exceeding one maund within and to the districts of Kheda and Ahmedabad upto June 30, 1951.

Ordinary jowar:—Quantities not exceeding one maund within and to Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kheda and Panchmahals upto July 15, 1951.

Bajri:—Quantities not exceeding one maund within and to Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Panchmahals, Broach and Baroda upto July 15, 1951.

The necessary notifications have been published in Part II of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of June 9

Ships Lie Idle In London Port

LONDON, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Nearly half the ships in the port of London were still idle this morning—the sixth day of a strike of 1,400 tally clerks who check cargoes.

About 17,000 tons of food are held up.

Last hope of dock peace this weekend was pinned on today's official mass meeting called by two dock unions. These unions were expected to appeal to the tally men to call off the stoppage so that talks could take place.

The strike, which is not officially backed by the Unions, is over the employment of extra ally men.

Stricter Code Of Conduct For Legislators

U. P. ASSEMBLY TO DRAFT RULES

Committee Looks Into Privileges Issue

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

THE RULES COMMITTEE OF THE U.P. ASSEMBLY, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, IS BUSY DRAWING UP A STRICT CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS BECAUSE OF THE SERIOUS VIEW TAKEN BY MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ABOUT THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. MUDGAL.

Among the proposals being considered by the Committee are:

(1) No member of the Assembly shall draw any salary debitable wholly to public revenues. By was of illustration, no member shall accept any job under a local body but he can accept professorship in a University.

(2) No member of the Assembly shall directly or indirectly or through a trustee, start new business in controlled articles or hold or undertake any contract or commission nor will he be allowed to derive from Government any other pecuniary advantage, for example, in the shape of a loan grant or lease of land.

LINCENCES AND PERMITS

(3) No member shall take any interest in procurement of permits or licences for buses, fire arms or controlled articles etc., for any private person.

(4) No member shall appear as counsel or otherwise represent a party, other than a public institution.

The Rules Committtee which has just concluded deliberations adopted rules in detail regarding the question of privileges.

The Assembly, like the House of Commons will have the power to inflict, among others, the following punishments: (1) imprisonment the term of which is to be decided by the House. The term however, cannot extend beyond the period of prorogaton or dissolution.

(2) Suspension or expulsion of members.

The Speaker may summon the member concerned by a notice or warrant to appear before the House at any stage of the preceedings.

ANOTHER NEWSPRINT FIRM INCREASES PRICE

QUEBEC, June 9. (PTI-Reuter): Price Brothers and Company Limited yesterday announced it had increased the price of its newsprint ten dollars (about three pounds, seven shillings sterling) a ton as from July 1.

It was the fifth company to announce an increase which will bring the price to 116 dollars (£40) in New York and 112 dollars in Canada.

Canadian newspaper publishers also pay a ten per cent sales tax.

RUSSIAN FREIGHTER STRANDED; NO COAL

HONG KONG, June 9 (UPA): The Russian freighter Murmansk was stranded here on Friday until somebody pays for 250 tons of coal the vessel needs to continue its voyage.

Authorities said the 6,000 ton ship arrived here unexpectedly.

A cable was sent to Soviet trade authorities in Shanghai requesting funds.

Murmansk is out of steam carrying sand is carrying a cargo of fertilizer for Manchuria and Japan.

West Germany and Italy on Friday signed a six-month trade treaty from July 1 to December 1.

Farmers Pledge Help To India

DOUBTS ABOUT WHEAT BEING SENT

MEXICO CITY, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Australian, Canadian and New Zealand delegates to the I.F.A.P. (International Federation of Agricultural Producers) Conference here pledged yesterday that their organisations would do their utmost to help relieve India's famine.

They also promised to support the liberal policies of their governments and where possible to ask for legislation which would facilitate shipping aid to India.

But on the question of wheat, the delegates of all three countries were doubtful if supplies could be sent to India.

CEYLON CITIZENSHIP CASE FOR PRIVY COUNCIL

COLOMBO, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Chief Justice E G P Jayetileke and Justice E F N Gratiaen, sitting on the appellate side of the Ceylon Supreme Court, yesterday allowed the Commissioner for the registration of Indian and Pakistan residents in Ceylon, leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the ruling of Justice Hema Basanayake, Puisne Judge, in two Ceylon citizenship cases.

In these cases Justice Basanyayake had allowed the appeals of two residents in Ceylon, Mohideen Abdul Cader Badurdeen and Mohamed Mohideen Abdul Cader, against the order of the Registration Commissioner refusing them Ceylon citizenship on the ground that their wives and children were not "ordinary resident" in Ceylon.

Parliamentary Party To Visit Andamans

NEW DELHI, June 9 (PTI): The Congress Parliamentary party proposes to depute a delegation to visit the Andamans and Nicobar Islands for the purpose of studying how far the islands could be used for rehabilitation of displaced persons, it is learnt.

The delegation will, it is understood, consist of six members and include Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Pandit Govind Malaviya, Mr. Chandrika Ram, Mr. Beni Singh and Mr. M. L. Dwivedi.

The delegation is expected to leave India in July and will return by the middle of August next.

Liaquat's Visit To Indonesia

JAKARTA, June 9 (UPA): The Pakistan Premier, Liaquat Ali Khan, is expected to arrive in Indonesia on July 18 to return the visit to Pakistan by Vice-President Mohammed Hatta in 1948.

Dutch Frigate In Harbour

SURVEY MISSION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Royal Netherlands 'man of war' "Yan Van Brakel" which was on a survey mission in the East Indies waters to prepare naval charts arrived here from Colombo today.

The vessel which is a small frigate started from Netherlands about a year ago. It has surveyed on behalf of its Government, an area of over 500 square miles in the New Guiana and the East Indies waters. The vessel carries special equipment to prepare charts for particularly Netherlands surface vessels including the naval and merchant marine.

An officer of the vessel which carries a crew of 80 stated that this was the first survey since the Word War II. The surveying was necessitated by the shifts in the sea currents and other periodical changes. He said that other surveying vessels were still continuing the work in the West Indies and Netherlands proper. The work in the East Indies had been completed.

The 1000-ton vessel, which is commanded by Captain G. A. Boegborn, will proceed to Aden enroute to Netherlands. The survey chart is expected to be ready by October this year.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES DISCUSSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Board of Health met under the chairmanship of Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, at the Secretariat, Bombay today. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing and Shri G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, were among those who attended the meeting.

The Board considered 17 schemes of water supply and drainage prepared by various local bodies in the State and accorded preliminary sanction to some of them.

ACTING G-G. OF GOA

Discrimination Charge Denied

BOMBAY Saturday: The acting Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay, Dr. A. De Castro E. Abreu in a statement today referred to the appointment of acting Governor-General of Goa and said that "Portugal never discriminates between Portuguese citizens of her European territory and her overseas territories."

Dr. Abreu said that the Indian press published report saying that "the Portuguese Government have adopted an "unprecedented" procedure to get over the difficulty of having to appoint a Goan as the acting Governor-General of Portuguese India."

Dr. Abreu said that according to Portuguese law and according to practice followed in cases of absence of the Portuguese overseas territories governors, "the appointment of the acting Governor-General always falls on the Vice-President of the Government Council, regardless of persons' other official functions."

"Therefore the Attorney-General Dr. Abrantes Amaral has taken up his duties as acting Governor-General on account of his position as Vice-President of the Council of Portuguese India Territories and not because he is an European Portuguese", Dr. Abreu said.

2 Soviet Films Banned In Karachi

KARACHI, June 9. (PTI): Karachi Film Censor Board has declared two Soviet produced films as unfit for public show it was learnt here yesterday. The films are: "The Young Guard" and "Youth of the World".

"Young Guard" is based on Stalin Prize novel written by a Soviet writer and "Youth of the World" is a documentary film depicting the annual conference of World Federation of Democratic Youth and International Students' Union at Budapest in 1949.

KASHMIR ASSEMBLY PLAN WILL NOT DETER GRAHAM

Demilitarisation Will Be His Immediate Objective

UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK, JUNE 8 (UPA):

THE UNITED NATIONS KASHMIR REPRESENTATIVE, DR. FRANK GRAHAM, TOLD THE UNITED PRESS TODAY THAT HE WAS PLANNING TO LEAVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN LATER THIS MONTH, AS SOON AS HE WOUND UP HIS AFFAIRS AT THE PARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Both Graham and United Nations sources said nothing had happened to alter the plans for the Representative's departure to the sub-continent where, under the provisions of the most recent Security Council resolution, Graham will try to bring about the demilitarizaion of Kashmir as a prerequisite for a plebiscite.

NO ALTERATION

Some reports have originated in the subcontinent that the decision of the Kashmir Government to go ahead with their plans to convoke a Constituent Assembly may alter the situation concerning Graham's departure. United Nations sources said, however, that although most Security Council members frown upon the idea of a Constituent Assembly, there was no reason why Graham's trip should be called off or postponed.

Graham is currently busy finishing his work at the Labour Department, where he is a Manpower mobilizer. Graham plans to return to New York soon to discuss travel plans and other details of his mission with United Nations officials.

Graham was not prepared at present to discuss the Kashmir situation, but diplomatic observers here were not too hopeful that he will succeed in his mission, in view of India's rejection of the resolution under which Graham was appointed.

India found it impossible to accept the arbitration clause which was the keystone of the resolution fearing that it would reopen the whole question of how troops should be withdrawn from Kashmir. The difficulty between Pakistan and India lies in divergent interpretation on the previous agreement on demilitarization.

Graham is under instruction to report to the Security Council after a certain period and to recommend arbitration if he fails to succeed in his mission.

Graham's mission will be further complicated by the Constituent Assembly plans, made apparently with New Delhi's blessings. Pakistan charged that the plans violate United Nation's decisions and defy United Nations' authority. Graham's first report is likely to coincide with the meeting of the Kashmir Assembly. It is possible that the Security Council would then have to take another long look into the question.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

BOMBAY, Sunday.
Hindu: Jeth Shud 5, 2007
Muslim: Ramzan 4 1370
Parsi: Deh 11 1320
Sunrise 6-01 a. m. Sunset 7-15 p: m.
Hightide 02-50, 15-43 Lowtide 08-36, 22-16

Today's Engagements

MODEL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE: Vacation classes in handicrafts to be closed with a farewell function at Elphinstone Technical High School Hall at 9-30 a. m. Shrimati Maniben N. Desai presiding.

"G" WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION (DADAR): Procession of the tenants of Sadanandwadi, Mahim, to protest against the apathetic attitude of landlords at 3 p. m. Meeting at 6-30 p. m. in Wadi compound.

HOMOEOPATHS OF BOMBAY: Public meeting at Anand Bhawan Hall, Vithalbhai Road, at p.m. Mayor Patil presiding.

BOMBAY PRADESH ARYASAMAJ: Meeting at "Aryabhuvan" 458 Sandhurst Road, near Marwadi Vidyalaya at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Talk by Pandit Herambhadas on 'The Science of Astrology' at 6 p.m., Sangam premises 1, Improvement Trust, Blocks, King's Circle.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Death and Its Mystery" at 6-15 p.m., Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Urgent meeting at 6-30 p.m. at Congress House to discuss Sardar Memorial Fund.

S. I. SANGEET SABHA: Harikatha by Harikatha Praveena Annaswami Bhagavatar of Tiruvaiyar on 'Meenakshi Kalyanam' at 6 p.m. at the S.I.E.S. School hall, Matunga.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on "Our Body in Metaphysics" Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m.

HINDI CLASSES: Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Hindi Classes for the Prarambhik to Kovid examinations of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti will be held at S.N.D.T. School premises at Vithalbhai Patel Road Girgaum) from Sunday, 17th June. Classes will be held from 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. on every Sunday. Special classes for women only, will be held on Monday and Friday from 2 to 4 p.m. at Association's premises at Vithalbhai Patel Road

Those desirous of joining should enroll their names at Association office from 10th June between 8-15 to 9-15 a.m. and 7 to 8-30 p.m.

FOOD FOR BIHAR: CITY DRIVE

BOMBAY, Saturday: In co-operation with the Bombay Citizen's Famine Relief Committee the Bombay Branch of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh has chalked out detailed programme of 'Door-to-Door' collection of food-grains for our starving brethren from Bihar.

On Sunday, 10th June 1951 the R. S. S. Volunteers will be going round every nook and corner of the Bombay City and Suburbs for this collection work.

It is earnestly hoped that the Bombay citizens will once again prove true to their traditional reputation for upholding a just cause by donating liberally towards this 'Food Fund'.

DEPUTATION TO LABOUR MINISTER

BOMBAY, Saturday: About 200 retrenched workers of a dyeing company in Bombay went in a procession to submit their grievances to the Labour Minister at the Secretariat. The procession was, however, stopped at Dhobi Talao and only a deputation was allowed to proceed to the Secretariat.

The deputation met the Labour Secretary and submitted a memorandum.

LOW PRESSURE MOVES NORTH

All-India Weather

POONA, June 9 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 9th June 1951.

The well-marked trough of low pressure in the East Arabian sea has moved slightly north-westwards and lies this morning off the West Kathiawar coast and the neighbourhood.

The monsoon is strengthening in Travancore-Cochin Malabar-South Kanara and the South Konkan. It has been strong in Assam and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal. There have also been local showers in Gangetic West Bengal.

Forecast valid until the evening of 10th:—There will be feeble advance of the monsoon into the north Konkan, South Gujarat and South Saurashtra. Rainfall will be widespread along the west coast of the peninsula, in South Gujarat, South Saurashtra, Deccan (Desh), Mysore, Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. There will be local thundershowers in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, coastal Andhradesa and West Hyderabad. Scattered thundershowers are likely elsewhere over the country outside Uttar Pradesh, the plains of the Punjab (I) and north Rajasthan. Rainfall will decrease in Assam.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely along the west coast between Cochin and Ratnagiri during the next 48 hours.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1951 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours IST on 9th June 1951.

Baroda	103	84	0	0	0 —
Bombay	89	80	0	0.8	—2.4
Calcutta	94	62	0	252	—2.2
Delhi	110	89	0	0.1	—0.1
Lucknow	112	87	0	0.7	+0.5
Madras	97	79	T	0	+0.2
Mahabaleshwar	75	65	T	P	—1.2
Nagpur	111	89	0	0.6	—1.0
Patna	—	81	0	3.3	—2.7
Poona	95	77	0	0.3	—1.0
Simla	78	67	0	0.5	— 2
Surat	85	83	0	0.1	—0.5

RAINFALL FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER

Not Likely To Be Below Normal

POONA, June 9 (PTI): The monsoon rainfall of June to Sept. 1951 is likely to be not far from normal in the peninsula (consisting of Gujarat Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan, Deccan Desh) Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and coastal Andhradesa and above normal in northwest India (consisting of the West Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I) including PEPSU and Delhi and Rajasthan, according to a forecast issued by the Meteorological Department here today.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Urgent Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 10th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (and not at 5-30 p.m. as previously announced) at the Congress House. The meeting has been specially called to form the Bombay Pradesh Committee of the Sardar Memorial Fund.

This meeting will be followed by a Joint Meeting of the members of the B.P.C.C., District and Taluka Congress Committees which will be addressed by Shri S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C. and Dr. N. S. Hardiker, the person incharge of the All India Seva Dal

S. K. PATIL FOR DELHI

Shri S. K. Patil, will leave for New Delhi on Monday, June 11, 1951 to attend the Congress Working Committee.

FISHING CRAFT CAPSIZES

BOMBAY, Saturday: A small fishing craft with a crew of 4 capsized near Sunk Rock, about two and a half miles from the Ballard Pier Mole Station, yesterday afternoon.

The crew was saved by another fishing craft which was in the vicinity. But the five-ton craft bearing No. 3825, which sank due to squally weather on the seas at about 2-30 p.m., yesterday was lost with its 'catch' of fish.

The accident occurred as the craft was returning to port.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, June 10
BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog. 07-45 Compositions of Sneharashmi 08-15 A Ranade, lalit pancham, 11-45 D B 'Sudhanshu', G feature 'Balo jogi', 12-45 For women, G 13-10 V Shipplay, guitar, 13-40 Week's Progs., 13-45 F Tagliavini, 14-00 Promenade concert, 17-30 Y B Deshpande, kh v d. 18-10 R Parsatwar, jaltarang 18-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar, barwa malhar, 19-00 G bhajan, 19-10 Locals, 19-30 Air trio, khamaj, 19-30 A Ranade, hori, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 R Parsatwar jaltarang 20-45 G bhajans 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Handel.

VARIATIONS—353 m—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 R Parsatwar, jaltarang 08-45 V B Deshpande, M songs 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 K Bandodkar, shudh sarang, 12-15 Ponnuswami, gottuvadyam, 12-30 A Ranade, kh v d. 13-00 Air artist, compositions of Kusumagram, 13-30 Taj Begum, dadra 13-50 A H Khan kh v d. 17-30 For children, M 18-00 Air artist, Tuka's words, 18-20 For villages in M at 18-50 in K 20-15 B B Deshpande, M songs 20-30 V K Jain H talk on literature, 20-45 Kesarbai Bandodkar, Rangnekar compositions, 21-30 Radio trailer, M 21-45 Van Shiplay, guitar, 22-00 A H Khan kh v d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 mm.—08-15 Music, 08-20 M A Golvalkar, khayal, 18-20 Sudevi Dhru P Joshi's geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Music (Ahm.) 19-00 M A Golvalkar, raagrewamia lagawa, 19-15 Sudevi Dhru, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Music (Baroda), 19-50 For industrial workers (Ahm) 20-00 M A Golvalkar, raag shankara, gauri 20-30 Music (Baroda) 20-30 Music of India Delhi relay (Ahm). 21-15 Sudevi Dhru geets 21-30 M A Golvalkar, raag durga.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music, 09-30 Air music 09-45 Music by AIR 10-00 Cavalcade of music 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody 11-10 Week's ten top tunes. 12-00 Meet the band 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy. 01-00 Request prog. 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade 04-30 AIR concert Hall 05-00 Through listening glass 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19-84, 25-05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. It's Good Day 7-39 BBC News 7-45 Star of Today, 8-15 Sunday Serenade 8-30 Voice of prophecy 8-45 Round Up Time 9 Swap Shop 9-30 Your Choice 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11 Hindi Programmes 12 noon Music for Lunch 12-30 p.m. RAF Band 5 Hindi programmes 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi) 7-00 Down Harmony Lane 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet 7-30 Music by Roth, 8-00 Famous Tenors 8-30 Melody Tours (Ceylon Tours), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy 10 Day is Ending.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-00 Sports, 16-15 S Macpherson at theatre organ, 16-45 Ted Heath and his music, 19-45 BBC N orch., 21-45 Music in miniature, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—8-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and for children, 20-15 Urdu for Pakistan, and weekly review, 20-30 Tonight's feature, 20-35 Letters' replies.

A I R Interview

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an interview on "Post-war Japan" with Mr. Chaman Lall, Secretary All India Cottage Industry Board, who has visited Japan several times, on June 16, at 9-45 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, will broadcast a talk in English entitled "ENGLAND FIFTY YEARS AGO" from All India Radio, Bombay, on June 11, at 9-45 p.m.

The Governor's talk will be heard on 244, 41.44 353 and 61.98 metres.

Rationing Offices Closed On Sunday

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), Bombay writes: All the Ward and Area Rationing Offices will remain closed for all purposes except sale of penicillin on Sunday, 10th June, 1951 on account of Zarthost-No-Diso.

STUDENTS' DEPUTATION MEETS KHER

Difficulty To Get Admissions

BOMBAY, Saturday: A deputation of commerce undergraduates waited upon Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, Government of Bombay today and represented to him the difficulty experienced by about 60 students, who have passed the Inter-Com. examination to get admission in the B. Com. in any of the commercial colleges in the city.

The Chief Minister is said to have told them that he would look into the matter, but whatever solution was found should not be at the cost of efficiency.

Aircraft Forcelands At Sukkur

KARACHI, June 9 (PTI): An aircraft chartered by an Oil Company forcelanded last evening at Sukkur (Upper Sind) due to a breakdown of fuel equipment.

The plane was flying to Karachi from Kashmir on the Sind-Baluchistan border where oil drilling operations are presently in progress. No details were immediately available.

THE GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE,

136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

JULY SESSION : 1951-52

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT:—(1) Wireless Telegraphy, (2) Radio Servicing Engineering, (3) Radio Mechanics Course, (4) Telegraphy (Postal and Railway Standard), (5) Aero-Engines, and Automobile Engineering, (6) Motor and Diesel Engine Mechanics.

N.B. This Institute has been selected by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, as one of the Centres in the Eastern part of India for the holding of the all-India Examination for the Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator. Final Examination in Telegraphy (Railway Standard) is conducted by a State Railway Authority. Lectures begin from the 23rd July/1951

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT:—Assistant Station Master's Course—Theory viz: Booking Clerks, Goods Clerks, Ticket-Collectors and Guards' Duties. Practical—Trainspassing (in the Railway Transportation Model Room). Lectures begin from the 23th July/51.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:—(1) Chartered Accountants. Evening classes for training students for the Chartered Accountancy Examinations will start from the 2nd July, 1951. Classes conducted by well experienced lecturers who are Chartered Accountants and Advocates of the Calcutta High Court. Graduates and candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of Indian Universities are eligible for admission. Recognised by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for training students for the Chartered Accountancy Course (First and Final Examinations). (2) Higher Accountancy viz. (a) A.C.W.A. or A.I.C.W.A., (b) London Institute of Bankers, (c) Indian Institute of Bankers, (d) Railway Subordinate Accounts Service, (e) Establishment of Divisional Accounts, (f) London Chamber of Commerce, (g) Institute of Book-keepers, London. (3) Other Commercial subjects viz. (a) Secretarial Practice, (b) Mercantile Law, (c) Company Law, (d) Cost Accounts, (e) Economics, (f) Income-Tax Law and Practice, (g) Auditing, (h) Precis-writing and Drafting, (i) General Commercial Knowledge, (j) Commercial Correspondence, (k) Costing, (l) Business Methods, (m) Commercial Arithmetic, (n) Commercial Geography, (o) English Composition, (p) Inland and Foreign Trade, (q) Currency and Foreign Exchange, (r) Banking Law and Practice, (s) Civics, (t) Insurance, (u) Shorthand (Pitman's System)—English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Oriya, Assamese etc., (v) Typewriting (Touch System) in English, Bengali and Hindi, (w) Accountancy, (x) Book-keeping.

N.B. Students who desire to sit for the Final Examination in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping, conducted by the Government Commercial Institute Board, must take admission by the 30th July/1951.

For Prospectus, apply to A. L. Corbet Esqr., Principal, George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta-12, with seven postage stamps, each of the value of nine pies, to cover the cost of Prospectus and postage.

RESPONSE TO LIE'S PEACE APPEAL

Negotiations Are Going On

UNITED NATIONS, June 9 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, U. N. Secretary-General said yesterday that the response to his proposal to end the Korean War around the 38th Parallel had been "very satisfactory", and that United Nations members were now consulting on how to bring the war to an end.

Speaking at a luncheon of the United Nations correspondents Association, the Secretary-General said: "Last week in Ottawa, I said that I believed the time had come for a new offer to end the fighting in Korea.

"We must never forget that the objective of the United Nations forces in Korea is to win something much more important than a war. It is to win a victory for collective security against future wars everywhere by repelling the aggression in Korea and restoring peace and security.

"Cease-fire approximately along the 38th Parallel, with all the requisite safeguards, would be a long step forward to such a victory.

"The question arises as to what further steps, if any, the United Nations might take now towards bringing the fighting to an end."

Mr. Lie added that he did not wish to say anything more in detail in order not to embarrass the present consultations.

Lohia Thanks President

SRINAGAR, June 9. (PTI): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader expressed his gratitude to the President for receiving the Peoples Charter and assuring that Government of India would take appropriate action.

VISHAKAPATNAM PORT STRIKE ENDS

Working Hours Reduced

VISHAKAPATNAM, June 9 (PTI). The two-day old strike of workers of the Vishakapatnam port ended yesterday afternoon on the stevedors agreeing to reduce the period of work from eleven hours to nine.

Nearly 1,000 men joined the strike, paralysing the work in the port. They demanded reduction in the hours of work from eleven to eight and increased wages.

Unexploded Bombs Recovered

ROME, June 9, (UPA): Police discovered four unexploded bombs on Friday evening under the grand-stand where officials six days ago reviewed Italy's greatest post-war military parade on the fifth anniversary of the Italian Republic.

The bombs were found as workers dismantled the reviewing stand.

Police reports said the bombs could have killed 20 to 40 of the civil and military officials grouped on the stage during the parade.

NO PEACE FEELERS, SAYS WEBB

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPA): Under-Secretary of State James Webb said on Friday that the U.S. has received no peace feelers from the Communists in regard to the Korean war.

Webb said he made this statement to "set the record straight about rumours of peace negotiations."

He told a television audience, however, that "we are at all times looking to find a way to end the Korean fighting.

A French Embassy spokesman in London discounted reports that France had proposed to defer the conclusion of a Japanese Peace Treaty for fear of offending Russia.

ROLE OF RELIGION IN MODERN TIMES

Dr. Radhakrishnan Explains Indian Approach

HELSINKI, June 9 (PTI-Reuter).

INDIA'S Ambassador to Moscow, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, addressed a crowded auditorium at Helsinki University last night on India's approach to religion.

"It is a pleasure", he began, "to talk about philosophical questions and not politics and diplomacy.

"In our times religion is attacked from two quarters—by critical science and by practical attacks caused through disputes about property, territory and privileges. These prevent the creation of a common fellowship of man.

"Has religion any real role to play in modern times?

"The delphic oracles said 'Man, know thyself'. Man, who has so much in common with animals, differs from them inasmuch as he can put questions to himself which enable him to see his right place in his surroundings.

HARMONY

"Man is the only being who can fix his position . . the world. He is the only being who knows he is an animal. Man is the only being who can distinguish between good and evil. He is also the only being carrying inside himself something which no one can destroy or eradicate.

"How can man, through this, achieve harmony with the world around him? Surely by striving towards enlightenment, by striving to go beyond the artificial frontier of understanding his own reason has drawn up for him.

"The purpose of religion is to lead him towards this light and over this frontier. Dogmas have no value. They are not intended by the founders of religions themselves but their successors.

"Man can achieve real spiritual freedom, develop that spiritual uniqueness inside himself and find harmony with his surroundings by many ways and through many religions, but above all the man of today needs that religion which can lead him to a deeper contemplation of himself and to a higher purity and light".

Huge Soviet Expenditure On Armaments

GENEVA, June 9, (PTI-Reuter): Marshall plan Roving Ambassador Milton Kats claimed here yesterday that Soviet expenditure on armaments from 1947 to 1950 was three times greater in proportion to national income than that of America.

Pakistan Not To Import Indian Superfine Cloth

BOMBAY, Saturday: Imports of superfine cloth into Pakistan from India will not be allowed in future, it was reliably learned here today. Cloth worth less than rupee one (Pakistan) per yard will, however, come under the Pakistan open general license for imports.

Intimation of this decision from the Pakistan Government came in reply to enquiries from the Indian Government whether Pakistan would accept superfine cloth against the fine cloth allotment under the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement.

The trade agreement provides for the export to Pakistan of 75,000 bales of Indian cloth; but no cloth has yet been exported from India.

Karachi Cotton

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 9.

Local cotton market was steady on some Far East enquiry at lower levels. 462 bales were yesterday exported to Bombay of which of 275 bales were of Afghan cotton. Cottonseeds were quiet. 1,000 bags were exported to Kathiawar.

Current quotations: Cotton 289-F 132/-, NT 123/8, LSS 124/8, FOURF 118/4, cottonseeds 7/6, Gold 91/4.

N. Y. STOCKS FINISH STEADY WITH SMALL LOSSES

Heavy Liquidation In Cotton—Grains Decline On General Selling

NEW YORK, June 8:

Opening declines in cotton were sharply extended under the weight of heavy liquidation, particularly near July and southern selling with numerous stop-loss orders uncovered, disclosing indifferent trade demand. The pressure was associated with continued favourable crop news and private advices reporting scattered rains in portions of the eastern and central belts with heavy thunder showers in the Memphis area.

Prices individual nervously over a wide range reflecting alternate flurries of liquidation and week end shortcovering with the latter having an edge in the final minutes.

Some trade and replacement buying attracted by the earlier break was also noticeable latterly. Meanwhile Memphis interests were credited with selling around 10,000 bales old crop July while a leading spot firm sold an estimated 4,000 bales in that position against purchases of 1951 October. The market closed firm with sales at 275,000 bales.

Following were the closings, with the price range.

Delivery	Opening	High	Low	Close
Spot				46.06
July	44.55	44.58	44.12	44.28
October	37.46	37.50	37.15	37.42
December	37.09	37.15	36.85	37.15
March	37.00	37.10	36.77	37.10
May	36.97	36.97	36.70	36.95
July	36.55	36.55	36.34	36.58
October	34.81	34.90	34.80	34.97
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				44.91
July	44.52	44.57	44.05	44.25
October	37.37	37.37	37.06	37.36
December	36.98	37.02	36.75	36.97
March	37.05	37.07	36.80	37.05
May	36.93	36.91	36.78	36.91
July	—	36.43	36.41	36.51
October	—	34.87	34.78	34.87

Wall Street

The bid for further recovery this morning attracted increased realising and other selling in view of the approaching week-end and the current domestic and international uncertainties.

Mild initial well?distributed, fractional gains were converted after one hour's dealings into a predominance of mostly fractional losses. Leading steels Motors, Minings, Aircrafts, Farm Implements, Department Stores and Industrial Specialities were among the decliners.

National Distillers clung to a small fractional gain but Panhandle Eastern Pipeline developed a fractional loss. Interest in these two companies were initially influenced by plans for a joint invasion of the chemical industry. Standard Oil New Jersey relinquished fractional improvement which was aided by estimated first half earnings of 786 cents per share against 527 in the same period last year. The averages at noon were industrials 250.39 and rails 80.06.

Activity quietened materially in the afternoon as many operators withdrew for the week-end. Prices fluctuated idly around the day's lows. The market finished barely steady with all averages showing small losses.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, June 8, (PTI-Reuter): Prices declined on fairly general selling due to favourable weather and crop advices in all sections of the United States grain belt and western Canada.

Private advices reported favourable moisture was received in the past 24 hours over the spring wheat areas of the United States and Canada where they were badly needed and with further favourable rains over the maize and soyabean sections.

On the decline, exporters supported maize against sales of three cargoes to Austria and one cargo to Spain.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 9.

The local Bullion Exchange ruled easy today with liquidation in both the metals.

Forward silver gained four annas after opening at Rs. 204-2, but soon dwindled down to Rs. 203-8 on renewed profit-taking and short-selling. Later it was steady around Rs. 203-12.

In the ready section mint silver was quoted ten annas higher and bullion eight annas higher.

Forward gold declined to Rs. 115-8 on opening at Rs. 115-15. Scattered buying at the low level helped keep the metal steady around Rs. 115-10.

Ready gold was quoted Rs. 1-4 higher.

Following were the closing quotations:

Forward Silver	.....	203 15
Ready Silver	.....	204 1
Forward Gold	.....	115 10
Ready Gold Abysinia	....	116 12

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 9.

The local Produce Market was quietly steady today with a meagre turnover. Trading was dull and prices indicated a moderate decline all over the line.

Following were the quotations:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Quality	.....	51 12	0
Madras	.....	51 6	0
Bold	....	49 14	0
August-September	....	51 3	0
LINSEED:—			
Bold	....	44 10	0
Small	....	43 4	0
June-July	....	44 12	0
August-September	....	45 12	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Madras	....	49 8	0
September	....	246 0	0
OILS:—			
Groundnuts Bombay Mill	..	28 4	0
Uncountry	.....	27 8	0
July	....	27 10	0
Linseed Oil	....	24 12	0
Castorseed Oil	....	27 0	0

Artificial Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 9.

120 Japan Ready	.....	7 4
150 Japan Ready	.....	7 6
120 Italy Ready	.....	7 0
150 Italy Ready	.....	7 4
150 D Box June	.....	1440
150 D Box July	.....	1435

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed today, it being the day for the fortnightly settlement.

The undercurrent of the market seemed to be firm, and in private Tata Steel Deferred was quoted at Rs. 2120.

London Pepper

LONDON, June 8.

The Pepper market was neglected and unchanged with Black Lampong offered at 12sh. 9d. White Muntok at 18sh. shipping weights and White Sarawak at 18sh. 9d. delivered weight for June shipments per pound C.I.F. basis ports. Malabar spot was offered at 130/135Osh. and June at 1290 per cwt. C.I.F. United Kingdom.

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, June 8.

The Pepper market was quiet with Black Lampong unchanged at 700 and White Muntok 5 up at 985 Straits Dollars per picul, sellers ex-godown.

N. Y. Silver

NEW YORK June 8.

Foreign silver price remained unchanged at 88 cents. Banco De Mexico purchased about 150,000 ounces while American consumers bought a further 100,000.

Consumers are not reaching for foreign silver despite yesterday's price cut and a leading buyer today again showed no interest. The price situation continues to be dominated by Mexico with Banco Mexico currently supporting the market here at the 88 cent level.

Rule Of Law For Layman

EVERYBODY'S BOOK OF LAW: By S. Ramaswamy Iyer. Published by the Madras Law Journal's Office. Price Rs. 8. Pages 415.

THE EVOLUTION OF LAW: By Nares Chandra Sen-Gupta. Published by the Sen-Gupta Trust. Price Rs. 5. Pages 160.

The one great legacy that England left India after two centuries of rule in this country has been the rule of law, and the need for books that will acquaint the citizens of India with her law and foster the law-abiding spirit among them is fairly obvious at the present moment. For in a young and educationally-backward country like ours there is very often a tendency on the part of the government, the bureaucracy and political parties to trample roughshod over the rights of the citizen. The best defence against such enchroachments is an intelligent populace aware of the laws that safeguard their rights for eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is this knowledge of the law that Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer's work "Everybody's Book of Law" seeks to impart in a form that will facilitate its grasp by the common man of India.

The author, a distinguished lawyer and a former professor of law, is a senior member of the Madras Bar and is well-known to the legal profession for his standard and authoritative treatises on the Law of Torts and the Law of Pleadings. The present work differs from his very earlier erudite efforts in its broad sweep and the lucidity of its exposition. Both in its treatment and its language, it bears the stamp of a book written by an eminent lawyer for the intelligent layman, rather than for lawyers and students of law. At certain points, however, one wishes that the book had been written in an even simpler vein and that a more vigorous and readable style employed. This would have enhanced the value of the book for the reader who can be forgiven if he tires occasionally of the dry-as-dust facts that make up the law of a country.

The book covers a wide field; after explaining the function of law in society, it proceeds to deal with the various aspects of civil rights and duties, crimes and punishments, civil and criminal trials, the family law of the principal communities in India, the various problems concerning commerce and industry and the intricate subject of land tenures. There are also concise accounts of the Constitution of India, the principles and methods of legislation, the laws governing the defence forces, the rules of International Law and the Charter of the U.N.O. Illustrative examples have been used throughout to make knotty points clear to the reader.

A comprehensive and handy reference book on law for the layman.

Evolution Of Law

The third book under review comes from another distinguished legal luminary—Dr. Nares Chandra Sen-Gupta, a Senior Advocate of the Supreme and Calcutta High Courts and a former Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at Calcutta and Dacca Universities. When the original edition of his work on the evolution of law appeared almost 25 years ago, it received encomiums from international jurists of the calibre of Hobhouse and Westermarck and reviewers mentioned the author in the same breath as that doyen of comparative jurisprudence—Sir Henry Maine. Seeing that the book has been out of print for a number of years, the author has now brought out a second edition with only slight alterations from the original.

It is Dr. Sen-Gupta's object to locate the fount of the ancient systems of law that prevailed in earlier civilizations and to trace the evolution of law down the ages to our own times. After dealing with the scope, the materials and the method of sociological jurisprudence, he goes on to study the genesis and development of social organisations such as the family, marriage and the patriarchal system. Crimes and criminal procedure, and civil actions and evidence next take up his attention, and he concludes with a historical survey of the theories that have affected the development of the Laws of Contract, Property, Inheritance and Succession. Finally, the Hindu Joint Family has an appendix all to itself.

"The Evolution of Law" stands as a very erudite treatise in the field of historical jurisprudence. It is to quote the Law Quarterly Journal of London, "a most excellent little book well adapted to its particular purpose .....the author felt that something was needed more modern than Maine and more elementary than Vingarodoff's 'Historical Jurisprudence'." One special virtue of the book is Dr. Sen-Gupta's emphasis on the large religious element in early law, and more particularly on the Hindu religious element; for the study of religious origins has been developed out of all recognition since Maine's "Ancient Law" was written and there has been no scholar to deal with the Hindu material since then.

However, I wish Dr. Sen-Gupta could have avoided in large parts of the book the sub-titles at the beginning of almost every paragraph; the evolution of law down the ages is a thrilling story and ought to have been told as a coherent narrative rather than as bits and pieces of facts put together.

All the three above books have been excellently got up and the publishers deserve to be congratulated on the neat covers and binding, the printing and layout and the complete absence of typographical errors, which mar most Indian publications.

P. D.

Books In Brief

APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA: By P. S. Joshi. Published by the Diamond Fields Advertiser, South Africa. Pages 168.

POLITICAL DELHI—ITS WIT AND HUMOUR: By Jag Parvesh Chandra. Published by the Asian Printers, New Delhi. Price Rs. 2 as. 4. Pages 77.

THE IRON MAN OF DELHI: By Dr. S. Jaysbee. Published by R. P. Bookwalla and Co., Delhi. Pages 107.

MUSLIM CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HINDI AND SANSKRIT LANGUAGES: By Shah Mohd. Homair. Published by the Maxdur Press, Jamshedpur. Price Rs. 2. Pages 73.

The author of "Verdict on South Africa" (dubbed the most comprehensive book ever written on the South African Indian problem) follows it up with a repetitive and disappointing sequel. Its subject is a view of the ideology of Apartheid, which aims at a South African Union where the fundamental freedoms and human rights will be the sole monopoly of the white race, and the effect of such a policy on the mind of an intelligent Asiatic whose community has lost more rights than any other—"a helpless, voiceless and voteless minority." Mr. Joshi presents quite a few historical facts, but I feel that the reader who begins to turn these pages will end by finding that he has read most of the facts before.

"Political Delhi—Its Wit and Humour" is an attempt to present leading personalities of Indian life from the human and humorous angle. The range is from cabinet ministers, diplomats, business men, social workers and journalists to institutions, colonies, ministries and congresses as a whole. The humour is flat and often in bad taste, the epithets unconvincing; and printing errors mar the editing. The brief pointed sketches tend to convey, however, some impression of "Who's Who" in Delhi.

"The Iron Man of India" is the biography of a great politician, who was both a builder and fighter and a strong-willed human being. His career is treated here with relevant quotations from his speeches and words and an attempt—not very successful—is made to debunk the theory of his coldness and cynicism and to show him as a highly emotional soul. More than that it is difficult to say for the book or the author.

"Muslim Contributions to the Hindi and Sanskrit Languages" is too full of digressions and deviations from the main subject for it to have any scholarship value, though there are fairly commendable chapters on Muslim Rulers and Hindi and Muslim scholars and Hindi.

P. D.

John Dos Passos, Novelist contributes his mite to help the Soviet refugee writer.

A NEW VOICE OF FREEDOM

Refugee Soviet Writers Find A New Haven

A GROUP of Russian writers who have escaped from the USSR have finally found an outlet for their creative work. With the aid of British and American authors, the refugee writers have begun the publication in Munich of a Russian language magazine, "Literaturny Sovremennik" "Literary Contemporary".)

While living in the USSR these writers were barred from expressing themselves because they would not parrot the party line imposed by the Soviet regime. After escaping, they were still unable to write fully and as they wanted, because they had neither the funds nor the outlet for their talents.

At this point a group of their fellow writers in the United States and England established the Fund for Intellectual Freedom. The Fund's main purpose is to provide outlets for the exiled writer deprived of publishing facilities. In order to do this, the Fund will establish publishing houses and magazines for the various language groups of exiled writers. LITERATURNY SOVREMENNIK for Russian writers, is the first such project, but will be followed by similar enterprises in other East European languages. The Fund also gives help in specific cases for constructive purposes—such as a grant to enable an exiled writer to have a typewriter. The founders of the Fund have expressed their aim as follows:

"The writers who during recent years have escaped from countries under totalitarian dictatorship form a small elite. It is essential for the continuity of European civilization to provide them with the material conditions which will enable them to work."

The present members of the Fund are John Dos Passos, James T. Farrell, Graham Green, Aldous Huxley, Arthur Koestler, Richard Rovers, Budd Schulberg and Stephen Spender. Any writer may become a member by assigning a certain percentage of his royalties to the Fund.

"Literaturny Sovremennik", the Fund's first accomplishment, is a monthly magazine which began publication on February 20th. Its circulation is approximately 3,000, and its length about 260 pages. This is the classic formant of the so-called "fat" Russian literary magazine which from the beginning of the nineteenth century played a central part in Russian cultural life.

Many of the refugee authors who contributed to the first issue also wrote to those in charge of the Fund, giving some biographical details. These notes provide a vivid picture of what befalls a writer in Soviet Russia today who makes any attempt

BY HOWE BARCROFT

to express himself as a free and independent creative artist.

For instance, the Literary Editor of the new magazine, N. W. Savalishin, relates that while he was a student in Leningrad he was picked up by the police in the mass arrests following the assassination of Kirov. He was later released, but having once been arrested was forever in danger. An even worse fate awaited his family.

Terror And Tragedy

"In 1937, at the peak of the mass terror", he writes, "my father was shot for 'counter-revolutionary activities' and my mother sent to the concentration camp of Dolinka, in the vicinity of Karanganda, where she died in 1942. My sister died during preliminary investigation in a Leningrad prison and I alone of my family survived.

"I had by that time published a number of essays and stories but was now deprived of any means of livlihood, and of my parent's living quarters, which had been confiscated. I made a living by teaching Russian in a colony of juvenile delinquents, and by writing comic texts for clowns in provincial circuses."

Savalishin finally managed to get some work published, but the war intervened. He was in the army, was captured, and escaped from a German prisoner-of-war camp. Since 1945, he says, "I have eked out a living by having an occasional story or article printed in German newspapers."

Arrested Several Times

Another contributor, G. Remensky, writes tersely:

"In 1924 I was arrested and sentenced to two years in a concentration camp for anti-Bolshevik agitation.

'After my discharge I worked at the Institute for the History of Art, lectured on modern literature in various organisations, and published thirty-four critical essays.

"In 1930 I was again arrested, de-

(Continued On Page 23)

PLIGHT OF SINKIANG REFUGEES IN CITY

Their Destination Is Mecca, But They Need Funds

BY IBRAHIM HAJI MOHAMED MYSTRY
President, Social Workers' Group, Bombay

BOMBAY city had witnessed the influx of refugees during the Partition troubles. Now the Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) refugees are here.

These simple, sturdy and fair-complexioned men and women, young and old, who had travelled hundreds of miles, were completely neglected for several months. Nobody knew of their presence and nobody cared to look after them. It was only when a leading daily paper flashed their pathetic story on its front page that their presence was felt, but not much. They have their tales of woe to tell since they bade farewell to their home towns of Khutan, Turfan, Guma, Akshoo, Kashgar, Kuchar and Cheera.

They know only their Turkish dialect. They pulled on for some time spending whatever little money they had and even selling their small earthly belongings. Then they were actually in the grip of hunger for they had no money to buy their food and lived on fasting! They had their "miss-a-meal" for days! Their daily routine was to earn a few annas by sharpening knives and selling their typical cotton-stuffed coloured caps in the streets of Bombay. They carried heavy wooden knife-grinding wheels on their shoulders and slept with empty stomachs praying to Allah to help them in their plight.

"Why don't you provide them with some sort of work? Why don't you tell them to settle in India or go to Pakistan? Can they not do well by learning some craft? Why do they want to go to Mecca? Could they not go back to their own country, Sinkiang?" These were the questions fired by visitors who had no knowledge of their escape from Sinkiang. How could a completely ruined man like to return to the place of which he carried bitter memories?

They found life unbearable in Communist China. They had never seen young women parading the streets in military uniform. They had never seen Muslim women going out without 'Burkas'.

They were living in a world of their own. They were deeply religious. The sudden changes shocked their peaceful lives. So they escaped leaving their hearths and homes and carrying whatever they could lay their hands on.

About 5,000 of them flew from Sinkiang. Many of them died on their way to the frontiers of India. They passed through snow-covered tracks in the great Himalayas. Some were badly affected with frost-bite and others died of exhaustion. They lost their horses, too, which were their only means of conveyance.

In Kashmir

About 2,000 reached at Gilgit and wended their way to Pakistan and some came to Ladhak, from where they were flown to Kashmir. The Kashmir Government of Sheikh Abdulla provided them with shelter and those with frost-bitten limbs were treated in the Kashmir Government hospitals. But they were not happy in the happy valley of Kashmir. Their destination was Mecca, where many of their countrymen have prospered and settled to breathe their last in the birthplace of the holy prophet Mohammed.

It was not easy to send them to Mecca. A man should have enough money to migrate to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. He should pay a tax of about Rs. 381 and should possess at least Rs. 3,000 in cash. The steamer fare is about Rs. 500.

And to send a bunch of 100 refugees at least over a lakh of rupees should be collected—leaving aside the question of the Rs. 3,000 cash per person.

The story of their plight with photographs were published in the press, but it roused very little consciousness and sympathy. A Sikh gentleman convened a meeting in a luxurious hotel of Bombay and invited about 200 leading lights of Bombay of all communities. The meeting was a failure but the motive behind this move was certainly noble and commendable.

The refugees were asked to quit the Sabu Siddik Musafarkhana and would have been now on the streets if some public-spirited citizens had not intervened and persuaded the trustees to allow them to prolong their stay. They wanted to make room for the Hajis.

India helped the war-torn Chinese by sending a medical mission under Drs. Atal and Kotnis. The life of Dr. Kotnis was put on the silver screen by Director Shantaram under the title of "Dr. Kotnis-ki-amar-Kahani."

The Muslims of Bombay helped even Turkey, when the late Maulana Mohmed Ali and Dr. Ansari organised an Angora Fund, and sent volunteers to far-off Turkey to treat the wounded Turkish soldiers. Director Asit presented this event in his film 'Phool', produced some years back.

Humanity knows no distinction and these refugees from Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) deserve our sympathy and support. They are here in Bombay city for several months and the Social Workers' Group has been looking after their welfare since the 1st of April. The first problem that was immediately handled was food. An appeal was issued to the public to help them and only a few responded. The first was a film star, and the others were two three merchants. The Group did not collect any funds from the public whatsoever. A Parsi gentleman also sent Rs. 25 to the Group. The Social Workers' Group has tried to meet their needs gradually and today you will find the refugees having some useful things supplied by the Group, which includes a few cooking accessories, furniture and even the copies of the Holy Quran and its chapters.

Some Muslim women were the first to meet the women folk and distributed cash and sweets for the children.

The refugees feel that they could only settle well in Mecca, the birthplace of Prophet Mohmed where a large number of their countrymen have already settled and are prosperous. They are sure that they would be welcomed there.

A sportsman heard about their pitiable plight and he arranged for the passage of 38 persons who sailed to Mecca recently.

The remaining poorest of the lot are waiting for Allah to hear their prayers!

WHERE THE REFUGEES LIVE

The Sinkiang refugees in Bombay in a homely atmosphere attending to their domestic needs. Note the woman with the veil on the left.

HELP SINKIANG REFUGEES

Donations in cash or kind may be sent to the Social Workers' Group, Group Hall, 68, Ali Umer Street, Mistry Mohalla, Bombay, 3. Any contribution will be welcome and gratefully accepted. Due Receipts will be given. The poorest of the lot now remain in Bombay and they are 56 including 21 women and children.

WOMEN'S DRESS AND POSTURE

Sinkiang refugee women in their national costume and 'Burka' (veil). They usually squat on the ground as they sit for "Nimaz" (prayer).

SCIENTIST'S EXPERIMENT

ON MAN AND APE

THE press recently reported that a Southport woman is rearing a chimpanzee in the same fashion as a human baby. This kind of experiment has been tried before with results that are both interesting and instructive, writes Geoffrey A Dudley in 'Psychology'

An American psychologist Dr. W. N. Kellogg, brought up a chimpanzee, Gua with his infant son Donald, treating both youngsters alike. His aim was to discover how far the chimpanzee could benefit from human training. Some of the conclusions he reached may be summarised as follows:

1. The child and the animal became genuinely fond of each other.
2. The chimpanzee adjusted to wearing nappies and shoes, to sleeping in a crib and to being fed with a spoon while sitting in a high chair, to taking a bath and to using a toothbrush.
3. At ten months the human child had two teeth but the chimpanzee had a complete set.
4. The senses of sight, hearing and smell were keener in the chimpanzee than in the child.
5. The chimpanzee learned to walk more rapidly than the child, but, although she understood human words, she never learned to talk.
6. The chimpanzee learned to feed herself, turn a doorknob, control bladder and bowel evacuation and solve simple problem-situations sooner than the child.
7. Although Gua developed more rapidly at first, Donald eventually caught up with and outpaced her.
8. The child proved to be better imitator than the chimpanzee and to show more control over his emotions.
9. The chimpanzee responded more readily than the child to commands, but was unable to remember prohibitions very long.
10. Unlike the human youngster Gua was never bashful when asked to perform before strangers.

In general, we may conclude that although we cannot make a human being out of a chimpanzee, we can at least teach the latter to acquire certain habits more rapidly than a human being can acquire them. The most impressive outcome of this experiment was the amazing speed with which the ape adapted to human life and the amount she learned from her short sojourn man. Though the experiment was halted when Gua was 16½ months old and Donald 9 months there is little question but that Gua could never achieve such human performances as learning to read. Gua's behaviour could be changed to conform more closely to man's, but she could never be transformed into a human being.

The gap between the two children must widen continually as they grow older.

ART NOTES

By S.G. Vyas.

Britain reviews arts—Essentials of art organisation—For the people and culture—India's problem of arts—New set up of archaeology—National Portrait Galleries—Sanctity of Natural emblems—Babuji Shilpi's Art.

"ONE idea at least has come to play an increasing part in our lives—an idea evident in the festival.

It is the idea that the arts are an essential part of our culture, not an excrescence from it, and that they should not be enjoyed only by a leisured class but by all who care to share in them." In these words the "Manchester Guardian" has alluded to the significant place assigned to arts in the festival of Britain.

Accent On Essentials

Emphasis was laid by the "Manchester Guardian" on two important points. Arts must be an essential part of culture and not an excrescence from it, and they should be a common heritage of the people and not a monopoly of the privileged class. These points have to be taken as the minimum essentials of planning arts in any country.

The art organisation of Britain which was built up steadily through centuries, had followed a certain course. However some defects were left in it which were removed by the social conditions arising out of the last war. Particularly the gulf between the people and arts, which was wide, was narrowed down considerably. The art organisation has now come to assume a democratic form. This process has also affected the trends of different arts.

The art section of the festival, according to the "Manchester Guardian" is not a spectacular display set up specially for the occasion. It demonstrates how arts are distributed on a wider scale and allocated in the social order. Apart from indicating the channels of distribution of different arts, the exhibition in the festival seems to have been designed to epitomise the trends and progress of each of them.

Art And Culture

A country's civilisation would be unbalanced, if organisation of arts is neglected; and to this extent the community will be regarded as culturally backward. Advanced countries have kept arts to the forefront of their national programmes, because they are convinced that creative expression and aesthetic appreciation are implicit in the concept of cultural progress. This statement will be corroborated by the elaborate programme of arts in the festival of Britain.

Love for each art is one of the signs of genuine aesthetic appreciation and, therefore, of culture in its right sense. Judged from this point of view, art conscious countries of the Western World have not allowed any art to lag behind. Unlike India they have not permitted the screen to push the stage in obscurity. No art should ever pass into a state of dormancy, if aesthetic appreciation as an integral part of cultured life is cultivated in its full capacity. Truly speaking cultural progress should stimulate development of each art and should impart and implant it in life.

For Life's Sake

The relation of arts to life is the crux of the problem of art organisation. Lavishly advertised displays and performances do not, as a rule, indicate that arts are a common legacy of the people. If the festival of Britain is intended to show how arts have approached the people, available relics of arts in unsophisticated life in this country will reveal that artistic expression was natural to the common people in ancient times.

Painting, sculpture and architecture can be brought in daily contact with the people, but principally it is the design through which art actually enters life. Furniture, textiles, ornaments etc. make the province of design and also some of the channels through which art approaches the people. Music and dance are other arts which are assimilated by the people and which find expression in their daily activities.

Art organisation is a stupendous task, as its ultimate aim should be to organise arts for life's sake. Though modern India will get much to know about it from advanced Western countries, relics of her ancient art-life will furnish a real basis for her future art organisation. Above all she will have to keep her distinctive art tradition and the people constantly in view as the objectives of the planning of arts.

Points Of Planning

Then arts to be distributed to the people must be of right standards. Since the people naturally assimilate and express arts in their own way, designs, songs, tunes, talas and dances to be introduced to them must be of the authentic Indian standards. It has to be remembered in this connection, that the artistic life is moulded with the material which is conveyed to it; and this material must be of the right type. In the matter of arts, India should aspire to reassert her individuality as an artistically distinctive nation.

The festival of Britain offers an opportunity to the world to take stock of the progress in arts made by her within a century's time. It should, at least, convey to backward countries an impression that arts, though they are usually demonstrated in exhibition rooms, concert halls and theatres have practical applicability. In India, a close survey of the designs of decorative relief in ordinary old houses, textiles and ornaments will reveal that art was a daily and vital need of the people. Her ambition should now be to recapture the spirit of the past and to create conditions in which life would be saturated with arts.

Protection To Monuments

India's Parliament will shortly assume powers in the sphere of archaeology which the constitution has conferred upon it. A bill has been introduced in it seeking to declare certain ancient monuments and archaeological sites in the Part A and B states to be of national importance. Such monuments and sites will be placed in charge of the Central Archaeological Department. The question, which in this connection, demands a reply is whether the state Governments have organised their archaeological departments to look after the sites and monuments which the Central Government may not take up:

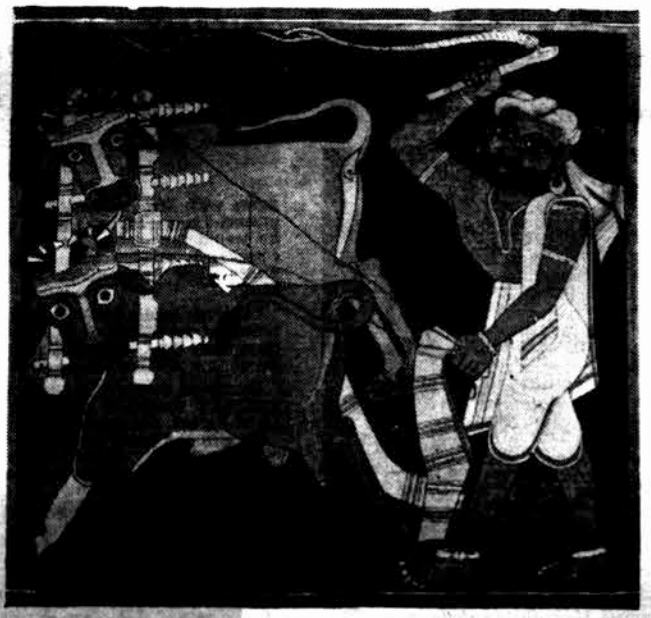
It is for the Government of India to make sure the state Governments have set up a requisite machinery. Partial destruction of the wealth of ancient relics will be the inevitable consequence of indifference to Archaeology on the part of any of them. The Government will also have to devise methods of extending protection to the sites and monuments comprised in the Part C states which the Central Government would leave out of its selections. If the bill marks a move by Parliament, the state Governments should also take a concerted action in the sphere of Archaeology left to them by the Constitution.

Portrait Galleries

The question regarding the establishment of National Portrait Galleries was discussed in a function held at New Delhi. The Industry and Commerce Minister, Mr. Mahatab promised in his speech the Government's support for the establishment of such institutions, and the Deputy speaker of Parliament, Mr. Anathasayanam Ayyangar, who presided over the function, thought that India needed such galleries not only in the capital but also in every state. Both were right in their opinions, but they should have realised the implications of the proposition on which they spoke without any hesitation.

First of all, some principles will have to be laid down for eligibility for the honour of a place is a National Portrait Gallery. The possibility of a scramble for the honour cannot be ruled out in view of the association freely accepted by the municipalities of names with streets and roads. Outstanding merits alone should be considered as the criterion of a celebrity to be placed on the national list. Equally important will be formulation of high standards of portraiture and then there will be the crucial question of the organisation and administration of the portrait galleries which should be thoroughly democratic and should be placed in expert hands and not entrusted to any single art society or group. The Government should consider all these points before promising support to any proposal.

"AGRICULTURE"



—Babuji Shilpi

National Emblems

Replying to a question in Parliament, the Home Minister declared in unequivocal terms that the National Anthem should not be played at private functions such as cinemas and theatres. He had announced a welcome decision, but while making a positive statement he should have defined 'certain special ceremonial decisions' on which the Anthem should be played.

The Government is rather slow in restricting the use of the anthem, flag and other national emblems while the people are unhesitatingly tweedling with them. Still one is pained to see the national flag used in decorations at marriage parties. The people must be made to realise the sanctity of the nation's emblems and the honour which should be shown to them.

It will be disrespect to the National Anthem even if it is not played or sung in the tune in which it is officially set.

Shilpi's Work

Babuji Shilpi whose Agriculture appears in these columns, is well known among the Indian artists of the younger generation. He is unassuming and gentle in manner, but is serious and thoughtful in his outlook on art. His work is to be judged by the quality and not quantity of his paintings. It bears a distinct impress of his genius and creative spirit and also of his quiet temperament.

As a true Indian artist, Babuji Shilpi has taken to the soil, traditional painting and has continued to contribute to its advancement. His two paintings— "8th August" and "9th August" were lively impressions of two memorable occasions in the history of India's struggle for freedom. "Agriculture", which is a typical example of Shilpis' work, derives its strength and vitality from drawing and design over which he has acquired a good hold. It has the naivete and naturalness of village life which he has studied and explored for the material for his painting. 'Agriculture", which is a fine potrayal of the subject it denotes, is a true modern Indian painting.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I believe you have read or heard about the scarcity of grains in Bihar, and the peoples' sufferings there. Probably you have already helped or offered your help in this connection. I am sure you will not lag behind in doing whatever you can for your brethren in that State. Please do let me know of your little efforts for the encouragement of others.

Mr. Know-All

Dennis was rather a clever little boy, which was not quite so fortunate for him as it sounds. For at his new school he found himself in a class with much bigger boys, and some of them were jealous of him. Especially a boy called Horace.

One day, when Dennis answered some questions Horace couldn't, he angrily nicknamed him Mr. Know all, and soon all the class called Dennis Mr. Know-all.

This made him so unhappy that he tried to show he wasn't conceited about knowing things in class by offering to help when any boy had a puncture, or something, else wrong with his bicycle. He offered to make them catapults, too, from sticks cut from the hedge round the games field.

But always they said: "No thanks, Mr. Know-all. When we want your help we'll ask for it."

Then, one afternoon, when Dennis's class were putting on their coats on the veranda of the sports pavilion after football, something happened.

Horace was showing round a fountain pen his father had just given him, when he dropped it, and it fell down between the floor-slats to the ground below. They could see it, but could not get their hands between the floorboards to reach it.

"What shall I do?" cried Horace "There's no way of reaching it underneath the pavilion, either."

All kinds of ideas were tried without success. "Perhaps", Horace said scornfully, "Mr. Know-all can do something".

"I'll try, anyway," Dennis replied.

And, going to the hedge, he cut a thin, narrowly forked stick. This he poked down between the floor slats, and pressed the two prongs firmly on either side of the pen until they gripped it tightly enough for him to pull it up to safety.

Horace was quite overcome. "Thank goodness you are a Mr. Know-all," he said. "But we'll never mean it unkindly again."

Our Electric Trains

The power which drives electric locomotives is generated at stations situated perhaps miles away from the railway itself. It is conveyed through the grid of the Electricity Board—those wires carried on pylons seen dotted about all over the country.

The railway takes in its supply either by means of an overhead cable system or a third rail fixed on the track outside the two running rails.

The locomotive collects this current, in the case of the overhead system through a "pantograph," a spring frame attached to the roof which is always pressing against the overhead cable carrying the current. In the case of the third rail system, a shoe attached to the locomotive slides along it, collecting the current as it does so.

In both cases this passes to electric motors, carried underneath the locomotive, which are geared to the axles and so drive the wheels.

An interesting feature of all electric engines is a device known by the grim name of "Dead Man's Handle." This is a spring in the driver's control handle which, if he should suddenly be taken ill or meet with a mishap, automatically cuts off the current immediately his grip on the handle is relaxed and so brings the train to a standstill. It is a wonderful safety-device.

AND RAILWAY WORKERS

Railway workers are asked to report every dirty railway carriage they spot. They must not spot the clean ones.

Tally Ho!

Bus conductors at Rabat, French Morocco, are to be supplied with trumpets. Hitherto they have used whistles to attract the attention of the driver when stopping or starting, but these have so often been mistaken for police whistles that the change is being made to prevent policemen being misled.

Do You Know That . . . ?

For centuries the Chinese have used cormorants for fishing. The birds dive into the water, catch the fish, and return to the boat. They cannot eat the fish because a ring or strap around the throat prevents them from swallowing.

Exceptional merino rams in Australia may grow as much as 40 lbs of wool which is ten times the clip grown by the sheep initially imported into the country.

Inhabitants of the coastlands of Peru, largely desert country, build their dwellings to protect themselves when there is a deluge they cannot cope with it.

Dates are the staple food of the people living along the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris.

The smallest principality in the world is Monaco. It covers just over a square mile and includes the towns of Monaco and Monte Carlo.

Both Ways

There are certain sentences that can be read backwards as well as forwards. Probably the best known are these two: the first being Adam's supposed remark to Eve. "Madam, I'm Adam, and the second Napoleon's statement: "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

Many other sentences can be made reading backwards and forwards: making up these sentences might be made into a party game. Here are two other examples:

Stop Rose. I prefer pies or pots.
Draw no dray a yard onward.

THAT'S CRICKET!

English cricketers, mostly connected with the Surrey club, are providing cricket gear for poor boys in British Guiana and Barbados.

JUST AN IDEA

Uneasy lies the head that wears a frown.

HELPFUL

The small man was directed to the only vacant seat at the cinema, only to find he was sitting behind a man of immense proportions.

"Can't you see?" asked the big man in answer to the little fellow's protests. "Just keep your eye on me, then, and laugh when I laugh."

HIS AMBITION

The young man seeking a job was granted an interview with the manager and after the usual preliminaries was asked if he had ambition.

"Oh yes, sir!" he replied. "I shall never rest until I get you out of your seat".

Correct

Father was making sure that Billy had not forgotten all his arithmetic during the holidays.

"We will do a little multiplication," he said. "What would you get if you were to multiply 2385 by 6954?"

"The wrong answer, Dad," replied Billy sadly

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Tirath Sabhani and Brother Shewak Bhojraj visited the Chowpatty Bandstand Balkan-Ji-Bari Unit, where they were entertained to a light programme by children. Shri C. T. Valecha and Miss Laxmi Gurbuxani, President and Secretary respectively of the Unit, are trying to bring sunshine to the children of that locality by providing Balkan-Ji-Bari activities for them.

Wherever you are, you can join the Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan, "Khar—Bombay 21 (that postal address is sufficient), mentining your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be very glad to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Playing At Railway Train Game

DANISH SUGAR FOR KOREA REFUGEES

Denmark's contribution of much needed sugar to Korean refugees is 500,000 kilogramme PHOTO SHOWS: Koreans line up to draw their allocation of 150 grammes from the Denmark issue.

THIS AMERICAN SAVED PRESS FREEDOM

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(Continued from page 5)

agree with Mr. Attorney that government is sacred, but I differ when he would insinuate that the just complaints of men who suffering under bad administration are libel."

"Absurd: under the law, any criticism of an officer of the government was libel, whether true or false", the prosecution countered.

Hamilton picked out the word FALSELY contained in the indictment: it was not there for nothing. **To call the truth a libel, he said, "is a sword in the hands of a wicked king and an arrant coward to destroy the innocent".....**

"Men in authority are not exempt from observing the rules of justice. We may make a governor sensible that it is in his interest to be just. But of what use is the privilege if every man who suffers must be silent? And if every man must be taken up as a libeller for telling his sufferings to his neighbour?"

A judge interrupted to point out that libel was libel even if true. The Bench would no more hear Hamilton's argument on this point.

Hamilton bowed and almost meekly replied, "I thank Your Honour." And springing around to face the jury he cried, "Then, gentlemen of the jury, it is to you we must now appeal for witnesses to the truth of the facts we have offered and are denied the liberty to prove. The facts which we offer to prove are notoriously known to be true and, therefore, in your justice lies our safety. And as we are denied the liberty of giving evidence to prove the truth of what we have published, I beg leave to lay it down as a rule that the suppressing of evidence ought to be taken for the strongest evidence."

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The ring of this old man's voice held his listeners spell-bound, tense. He continued: "The question before you, gentlemen of the jury, is not of small nor private concern: it is not the cause of a poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No, it may in its consequence affect every free man in America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty.

"Every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honour you as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny and, by an impartial verdict, have laid a noble foundation for securing ourselves, our posterity and our neighbours that to which Nature and the laws have given us a right: the liberty both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power by speaking and writing Truth"

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Smouldering with rage, the Chief Justice, in giving the customary charge to the jury practically directed them to find Zenger guilty. As the jury filed out, not one man's but a whole nation's freedom in the hands of those citizens.

"Not Guilty"

And in a few moments they filed in to return the verdict "Not Guilty". Spontaneous and uncontrollable cheers that rocked the courtroom then can be heard across these 200 and odd years. Zenger was released the next day.

Through this effort of one brave old man freedom of press was finally written into the constitution of the new nation, as Amendment I of the Bill of Rights.

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Some American papers may even to-day be abusing this freedom but the powers do not even question, much less deny them their right.

And when some time back Mr Nehru had said, "I would rather have a completely free press with all the dangers involved in the wrong use of the freedom than a suppressed or regulated press" we had drawn in our minds just that rosy picture for future.

But in what unhappy contrast to these words and to the Amendment I of the Bill of Rights (American) are our rulers writing the Amendment I of the Indian Constitution!

NEW VOICE OF FREEDOM

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(Continued from page 19)

tained until 1933 and afterwards exiled to the provinces.

"I was arrested a third time in 1935 and held until 1914 in the concentration camp Vorkuta in the Arctic.

'During the war I worked in a factory in Poland. Since 1946 I have been collaborating on various newspapers."

Plight Of A Writer

N. Gorchakov wrote the Fund as follows:

"In 1934 I published a volume of short stories, and one year later a novel. The novel was well received by the public but sharply rebuked by the Party critics; I was branded an 'element alien to Soviet life'. All my later prose and dramatic works were prohibited by censorship. Occasionally I succeeded in publishing some small work under a pseudonym, but this outlet too was soon blocked.....

"During and immediately after the war, when the danger of kidnapping or extradition to Russia was acute, I made a living by writing for German, American, and French publications under eight different pesudonyms.

"My drawers contain four completed plays and several prose MSS.—waiting for the day when it will be financially possible for me to pay to have them translated...."

His Opportunity

And S. Jurassov gave his account:

"I wrote and wrote but had only four poems and one short story printed. Everything else was rejected as 'alien to Soviet life'. During the mass arrests in 1937, when I was a student of twenty-three, I was arrested and sentenced to ten years in a labour camp. In the camp in Karelia (Arctic Circle) I worked first as a lumberjack and later as an electrician on the NKVD factory, Zighestroy.

"During the years in prison and camp I never stopped writing—on cigarette paper and any scrap I could lay my hands on. I wrote poems and fairy tales. I wrote down the songs of the prisoners, their biographies, prison and camp folk-lore. In Karelia I organized an illegal literary circle in the camp. This alone gave my life meaning; and it kept me going."

Jurassov's chance for escape finally came.

'In November 1941', he writes, "German planes bombarded the transport on which I was being taken to another camp. I fled during the bombardment. Escape from detention is punishable by death. I had to hide during two years and nine months with the relatives of a Russian peasant who escaped with me. My diaries, notes and manuscripts I had to bury on a farm and was never able to recover.

'In September 1944 I managed to assume a new identity and to get to North Caucasia where I obtained a job as a electrician in a factory under construction. A year later I was sent to Germany with a labour gang for dismantling German factories. In 1947 the opportunity offered itself to escape to the Western Zone."

New Outlet

The first editorial of "Literaturny Sovremennik" vividly expresses what this new outlet means to these Russian writers—and also what such help will mean to other refugee writers as the Fund's programme expands:

"The best works of our exiled colleagues have remained up to now uncompleted because they live under conditions which made it impossible to carry out any project requiring a certain length of time. The first issue of our magazine thus represents a springboard which will encourage and enable them to carry on with their work; later on it may serve as a spring-board for the Russian writer into contemporary European literature.

"The strength and the talent is there. All we needed was the material support which would provide us with an audience and an echo, with a forum for criticism and the exchange of ideas, a vehicle of spiritual life and creative activity. These conditions are now realized."

MACHINE CREATES HUMAN SPEECH

HUMAN-like speech sounds that come from a machine are being made at the Murray Hill, N. J. laboratories of the Bell Telephone Co. An energy source, electrical circuits and a loudspeaker in a certain combination do the trick. These roughly correspond to the lungs, the voice tract and the mouth.

The machine, now producing mainly vowel sounds, will be able to create other speech sounds as well, its designers, Dr. H. K. Dunn and L. O. Schott predict.

The near-human tones come from a system that mirrors electrically the mechanical system of the human speech organs. Unlike other machines that have been built to produce human-like sounds, the device creates speech, does not just ape it. This electrical vocal system includes the equivalent of the lip opening, the length of the speech tract and the tongue hump.

The function of each of these parts that make our speech sounds can be examined separately in the electrical counterpart.

The machine will be used to investigate the similarities and differences among speech sounds and the how and why of these differences.

Sound patterns taken of real speech and of the created speech show striking similarities, Mr. Schott states. How the electrical voice should be built was based on measurements made from X-rays of the human voice tract. Between the energy source and the loudspeaker are a number of sections of series inductance and shunt capacitance.

Plastic Insole Protects Feet

Less danger from frostbite for soldiers in such winter climates as experienced in Korea is promised with a plastic insole which provides an air space between sock and shoe-sole and, being non-absorbent, drains off moisture from perspiration instead of absorbing it.

The sole is even more valuable in tropical climates. By carrying perspiration away from the feet, it is an aid in controlling such trouble as athlete's foot and other conditions caused by germs and spores of fungus which work through the shoe.

In fact, it is valuable in all climates. It keeps the moisture that gets into the shoe while walking on wet streets away from the foot and keeps the sock dry despite perspiration.

This sole is a removable type. It is made of several layers of woven plastic fibres, each layer forming a mesh like in window screens. Top and bottom layers are of a finer weave than the interior layer. After being cut to proper size and shape, the layers are fused together around the outer edges.

The bewildered guest was staring at the young son of the house, who was driving nails into an expensive table. He turned to his host. "It's none of my business," he said, "but don't you find it expensive to let your children play that way?"

The host smiled proudly. "Not at all," he replied. "I get the nails wholesale!"

'WAY OF A DICTATOR'

Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times

'BRAIN CLOCK' ON JOB WHILE YOU SLEEP

THAT curious ability of a mother to sleep soundly during a thunderstorm yet bolt into wakefulness when her tiny baby tosses in the nursery is the work of her "brain clock."

Doctors have one, too. Fire sirens or traffic clamour won't disturb their slumber, but a telephone ring will.

A napping nurse is attuned to the breathing of her patient. Only his machinery slowing to a halt can disturb a flour miller.

A person wishing to catch a 5 a.m. plane often can awaken in time by telling himself to on retiring.

No one understands fully how this strange brain gadget works, but it apparently is always on guard, says Dr. Lee H. Bartemeier, Detroit psychiatrist.

It might be compared to a guardian night light. The brain goes to sleep by degrees, like the lights winking out in a closing office building.

But the brain clock, as the night light, maintains constant contact with the external world and reality.

THE ANSWER

Where is that principle that will give a meaning to life itself? Late one evening, on the third day of a journey upstream to Lambarene, Schweitzer was sitting on deck pondering on this problem when suddenly the answer came to him. It came to him completely "unforeseen and unsought." It came in a single simple phrase, yet with the assurance of a revelation: Reverence for Life.

There lay the answer. That is the purpose of man: to promote, to enhance, to preserve the life of all that lives.

Multi Purpose Doctor

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(Continued from Page 2)

tion and Ethics; and a third volume which is still in preparation.

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Schweitzer returned to Europe in 1917, and it was not until 1924 that he was back at Lambarene. The river steamer pursued its tortuous way up river, and all the familiar scenes unfolded before the doctor's eyes—the mudflats, the papyrus reeds, the interminable forest marching down to the river, the villages huddling their crumbling walls.

And then, instead of the thrill of pride that he had expected, when the Mission Settlement came in sight there was a sense of defeat. For the trim buildings of the hospital were no longer there. In their place were only the rotted shells of buildings.

A lesser man would have accepted defeat. But Schweitzer, this time alone began to rebuild. Month after month he toiled from morning till dark, as doctor and builder, forsaking the hammer and saw for the scalpel as the sick natives streamed in from all parts, and laying aside the stethoscope as soon as the compound was clear again.

His materials were hauled in over great distances, the great trunks of trees poised on the dug-out canoes. Then began the laborious task of sawing them into planks, and nailing them into place. Schweitzer laboured day after day until he was on the verge of collapse, a collapse that was staved off only by the arrival of an assistant. But even so, he was soon hobbling with ulcerated feet; his new doctor was in bed with boils and his nurse was sick with a fever.

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Add to all these worries the fact that education, even though it was of the barest, had transformed many of the Africans into "intellectuals" to whom all forms of manual labour were anathema. "Won't you lend a hand, friend?" Schweitzer once asked one of them.

"I am an 'intellectual' and don't drag wood about", was the reply.

"You're lucky," rejoined Schweitzer. "I too wanted to be an 'intellectual', but I didn't succeed."

In the end the monumental task was accomplished, and Schweitzer turned then to his plans for newer and better buildings, to his writing, his music, and his religious teaching. He has lived there most of the time since, supervising his hospital of 400 beds and planning new and better things. This man who 40 years ago said: "I want to be a doctor that I might be able to work without having to talk", is still living among the forest swamps—and still, though so many thousands of miles away from the great centres of civilized thought, drawing to himself such tributes as that paid to him by the Dean of St. Paul's:

"Beyond doubt Albert Schweitzer is one of the really remarkable men of our time. The mere record of his achievements is enough to refute the idea that Nature no longer produces men of the heroic strain."

Never before in history has there been a time when the peoples in every land have faced the future with such foreboding.

Have affairs passed beyond the stage of human control? Are the aeroplane, the rocket, and the atom bomb the component parts of a blind destructive monster?

Perhaps 76-year old Albert Schweitzer has the answer. Some people think so. In New York the National Arts Foundation, advised by outstanding men of many nations, have selected Dr. Schweitzer as "the individual living today with the best solution of the world's problems."

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PICTORIAL ART IN ROCKS

The majestic Sigiriya Rock surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Cave Paintings Of Ceylon

BY V. SUBRAMANIAM

ALMOST right in the centre of the Island of Ceylon are a cave temple and a mountain palace very near each other. Both of them contain beautiful paintings on rock surfaces, belonging to entirely different schools of painting. In conception as well as execution, the cave temple and the mountain palace differ violently from each other. In their historical background they are equally different. They form a wonderful study in contrast, in addition to providing wonderful examples of Sinhalese pictorial art.

All the four caves contain Buddha images carved in stone and lots of paintings on the walls. The big central cave contains images not only in stone but of wood as well in an excellent state of preservation.

It is not clear when exactly the paintings and the images in these caves were done and by whom. Tradition attributes the sanctification and dedication of these caves to the Sinhalese King Valaganbahu, who fled from the Chola invaders of Ceylon and hid himself temporarily in these caves.

The Technique

The technique employed in painting on the wall is to make the rock surface even with mortar and then paint on it while wet with inorganic paints. In the case of the stone statues of Buddha, the rough-hewn statue in stone is coated with a suitable amount of mortar till it gets into an even shape, when it is coated with suitable paints. In the case of wooden statues, the coating of a mortar-like paste is applied to the rough statue of wood covered with thin Muslin-like cloth. This is an entirely new technique not found in India so far.

As we enter the big central cave, we meet a number of Buddha statues in front and also Buddhas with various addenda, with serpents or other ornaments. Above them all, on the roof, right in the centre, is a big painting of a seated Buddha, surrounded by thousands of Gods worshipping him, as truth dawns on him.

On the right of this is another painting depicting the Buddhahood of Siddhartha under the Bodhi tree. Inside the big cave we find other paintings from the history of Ceylon. There is a large painting of the God of Kataragama, i. e. Lord Subramanya. In another place we have a picture depicting the battle between Dutugemunu, the Sinhalese prince, and Elara, the Chola king.

Right from the top of the Dambulla caves, we can see the rock fortress of that shortsighted king of Ceylon, Kasyapa, called Sigiria or Lion Rock. The prince Kasyapa, too hasty to ascend the throne, murdered his father and drove his brother Moggallana to India by the 5th century after Christ. But soon he was afraid of the anger of his own people and nobles and built his capital right on top of a steep cliff which was in the shape of a lion's head. On this inaccessible rock he built his palaces, tanks and fortresses. At the bottom of the rock, as one climbs up, we find an opening shaped like the lion's mouth. The parricide has an unusual sense of beauty and his palace and tank at the top, though accessible with difficulty, are worth the trouble. Recently, the Archaelogical Commissioner of Ceylon, profound a new theory that it was not fear and the desire for safety that drove Kasyapa to build himself a fortress on an inaccessible rock.

Thuparama Dagoba, Anuradhapura

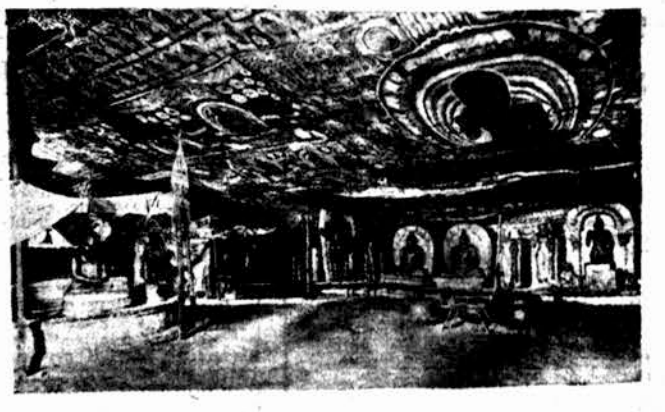
Bevy Of Girls

But what makes Sigiriya so justly famous are not so much the feats of engineering and architecture involved in its construction, as the beautiful paintings of ladies found in a recess near the top. There are a group of eight ladies as if in procession, bearing flowers of incense. The pictures have been variously explained.

Some say that they represent nymphs or girls of divine origin, serving the king God, others that they are the servant maids of Kasyapa, while still others say that they are the wives of Kasyapa attending his funeral. As to who painted them, there is no evidence to decide.

There is, however, a beautiful story that a sentry posted here, when he was lonely at night or day keeping watch, sketched some pictures as he thought of his wife and children. But discoveries made recently have shown it beyond the shadow of a doubt that they were painted by Indian artists of the school of Ajanta. There were found at the base of the cliff paintings, which had been overlaid by other lines but the originals below showed the ladies wearing Indian garments. Either Indian artists themselves or Sinhalese artists who learnt painting from the Ajanta school of painters might have painted them.

The story is that finally, in spite of all precautions, Kasyapa was surprised by his Brother's armies from India. Watching the advancing armies from the top of the cliff, he is said to have cut his head off with his sword and sheathed his sword at once into the scabbard? If objectively incredible, the story is still aesthetically possible. Having tasted all the pleasures of the world in undisturbed isolation, death came as a fitting end to a life of artistic enjoyment.



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